New-York Daily Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Mr. Buchanan's First Movement—Personal Affray [illegible]—The Investigating Committee—State Government for Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The defeat of Forney has created much excitement here to-day among all parties. Many of the Democrats are dolefully grieving,—many others are viewing it with pleased acquiescence, and the opposition with joy.

The failure of Mr. Buchanan's first movement after his election to the Presidency argues badly.

An unpleasant personal rencontre took place on the floor of the House to-day between Campbell of Ohio and Rust. It is understood that Rust was angered at Campbell's pressure of the previous question on referring the passage to the Committee of the Whole, so the House could take up the tariff bill, and [illegible] it was a mean trick, or something to that effect. Campbell retorted with offensive language. [illegible] attempted to reach Rust, but was prevented by [illegible], who interfered to preserve the peace. There are rumors of a duel, of course, but the affair will probably blow over.

The excitement over the Investigating Committee [illegible]. It is said that the Committee is receiving private and anonymous information which, if regarded, will probably extend the investigation over a very wide field.

There are various floating threats of a purpose to crush the Times correspondent, all which will be of no avail. I reached here this morning from New-York, where I had been on business, when I learned that a rumor that I had left the city to evade the [illegible] had been industriously circulated, and that a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms had gone to New-York for the Times editor and myself.

The Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government. It will provide for a new census of the Territory, and give the State one Representative, and such additional as the population of the State by the census shall be entitled to under the present rate of enumeration. S.

The News of Forney's Defeat—The Investigating Committee—Ocean Mail Steamers—European Difficulties—Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The news of the election of Cameron as Senator from Pennsylvania over Forney was received while the House was in session. The intelligence soon spread, and occasioned much excitement everywhere. The Opposition members are delighted, and were seen heartily congratulating one another on the result.

A deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House left this afternoon for New-York, to summon witnesses to appear before the Committee to investigate alleged corruptions. Several members of the House will be examined to-morrow.

The subject of Ocean Mail Steamers is one which engages the attention, not only of the House Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads, but of other members of Congress. The Committee met for consultation on Friday night, not in Commodore Vanderbilt's room, at Brown's Hotel, as has been stated, but in that of Mr. Walker, one of the Committee. The Committee are by no means agreed as to what they will recommend upon the subject. The merits of each proposed line will, it is ascertained, be duly weighed and considered, and this must necessarily occupy much time. It is said that both Messrs. Collins and Vanderbilt were present with the Committee on the above-named occasion. One of the members of the Committee, this morning, stated, as his opinion, that they will report a bill authorizing the contracts for carrying the mail in ocean steamers, [illegible]

[illegible] by the United States touching the [illegible] of pending European difficulties, nor has [illegible] made by any European Government to our [illegible]. Mr. Fay has, however, kept the Administration fully advised relative to events in Switzerland, and it would be willing at any time to interpose its good offices in behalf of Switzerland, so far as propriety and our national policy of non-interference in European affairs would admit.

It has been ascertained from a gentleman of undoubted credibility residing in Kansas, that extensive speculations in the Kaw half-breed lands are contemplated by certain parties in Lecompton, at least ninety persons having entered into a combination for that purpose. A similar organization exists in Lawrence, where preparations are being made for the erection of a town and colony on the Pottawatomie Reservation. There is no question but Governor Geary will be sufficiently invested with power to prevent such illegal occupation, as ample as in the case of the anticipated movement of the hundreds of whites at Weston, Mo., who are preparing to swarm to the Shawnee Reservation.

Eight thousand dollars will be required to pay three of the companies of Kansas militia employed in the late disturbances in that Territory. The returns of the other companies have not yet been received at the War Department.

Letters from Gov. Geary confirm the reports of perfect quietude in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, having to-day successfully demanded the previous question on referring the President's Annual Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, wishing to proceed to the consideration of the Tariff Bill, many gentlemen who wanted to make speeches have been cut off, although they endeavored in vain to dissuade him from pressing his motion. Mr. Rust made some remarks rather tartly in condemnation of the course of Mr. Campbell, in thus cutting off debate, and was replied to by Mr. Campbell in a similar spirit. The affair was of but a moment's duration and ended with the occasion, but it affords the foundation for much gossip and [illegible] of disagreeable events not likely to occur.

The President does not, at the close of his Administration, contemplate a Southern tour, but will leave for Charleston, thence proceeding to Cuba, for the benefit of Mrs. Pierce's health.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

THE IOWA ELECTION CASE.

On motion of Mr. Seward a copy of the proceedings of yesterday, declaring Mr. Harlan not entitled to a seat, were ordered to be transmitted to the Governor of Iowa.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. [illegible] reported back from the Post-Office Committee, without amendment, the Submarine Telegraph bill, and it was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE REESIDE CLAIM ALLOWED.

There was a long debate in the Senate on the House bill for the relief of Mary Reeside, proposing to pay her about $[illegible], being a balance due from the Government to her late husband for his services in carrying the mails, with interest from December, 1841. The case has been before Congress for twelve or fifteen years, and was favorably reported on by the Court of Claims. The bill passed by a vote of 23 against 15, after an amendment striking out the "allowance for interest." Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SHIPWRECKS.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what additional means, if any, are necessary to prevent loss of life and preservation from shipwreck on the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts.

THE MESSAGE.

The House resumed consideration of the President's Message.

Mr. [illegible] said there has been great agitation among the people, which still continues, and no[t] without cause. In his judgment the President has violated the high trust confided in him. He thought it right the people should agitate for the correction of abuses committed by their public agents, and believed with Burke, that when there are abuses there ought to be clamor, because it were better slumber should be broken by the fire-bell than that we should be consumed in the flames. The President has advanced the proposition that the several States of the Union have the prescriptible and constitutional right to traffic in slaves, not only within, but without their respective jurisdictions.

Having inaugurated that policy in Kansas by which the soil has been cursed with the manacles and the feet of bondmen, and stained with the blood of murder and assassination, the President, with audacity unparalleled, came here to deprecate agitation and demand acquiescence in his policy, as a test of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. In order to enforce such acquiescence as a duty, the President undertook a defence of the repeal of the Missouri restriction and an exposition of the principles of the Constitution and the rights of the States under it. Basing his argument on these premises, Mr. Bingham argued earnestly against the position assumed by the President on the Slavery question.

The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A bill for reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes, was taken up in Committee, Mr. Humphrey Marshall in the Chair.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, did not propose at this time to enter into any argument on the subject, believing that all which could be said on both sides had been better said heretofore. It had been charged, and would be again, that a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, simply by extending the free list did so for the purpose of covering up protection. He now made an open avowal that they do mean to give, incidentally, protection to various branches of American industry, by extending the list of free articles; and by way of fortifying themselves for so doing, he would simply refer the gentlemen to the preamble of the first Tariff law which passed Congress. That preamble read—"Wherefore, it is necessary for the support of Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," &c. That law was passed by the very men who framed the Constitution, and signed the Declaration of American Independence. The principle of protection has been recognized in every tariff act since 1787 to the present time, not excepting the tariff act of 1846. Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, together with the leaders of the Democratic Party, supported it. That act acknowledged the principles of protection, and so did the substitute prepared by his colleague, Mr. Letcher, on the Committee of Ways and Means. There was no proposition from any source, excepting that submitted by Mr. Boyce, which met fairly in the face the distinction between a tariff for revenue and a tariff with discrimination for the purpose of protection. But he would not enter into details. The bill which was before the Committee was reported last Summer; since which time, the Committee which presented it, have received from various quarters, useful information bearing on the details of the bill. They had endeavored to perfect the measure, but have not yet completed all the details. There was but one section which provided for a reduction of the revenue by increasing the free list alone. Were it passed into law, it would reduce the annual revenue $6,000,000 directly, and perhaps from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 indirectly. He would state, in this connection, and before a final vote shall be taken, that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means desire to avail themselves of such additional information as they may receive during the progress of the discussion. With a view to accomplish the bill with a second section, the chief purpose of which will be to simplify the collection of the revenue by reducing the number of schedules, thereby assessing the expenses of Custom-Houses, and still further reducing the revenue of the country, he could only now say, in general terms, that the Committee contemplate bringing down the high schedules and either abolish or raise the low one.

Mr. Florence gave notice of an amendment, namely: "That all goods or articles of manufacture unfinished, and generally denominated or known as goods in the gray, grease, of which the tissues are combed wool, and of which the chain and filling are wool, such as merinoes, muslin de laine, cashmeres and satins; and also those, the tissues of which and the chain is of silk, and the filling of wool, such as bareges and satins, be hereafter admitted on paying a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. Morrill also offered an amendment: "That any wool or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty; or which shall be cleaned or purified, or assorted, so as to raise its value at the port of importation, to fifty cents per pound, or over; or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, to fifteen cents per pound, or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of [illegible] per cent."

Mr. Bowie spoke in support of the views expressed by the President in his Annual Message: It was not only the duty of, but the President would have been a traitor to the country if he had not sounded a bugle note to warn his fellow-citizens of the dangers of the insidious warfare to be renewed by the Republican Party. Mr. Bowie, in the name of all true patriots, thanked the President for the sentiments enunciated in his Message.

The Committee then rose. Adjourned.

United States Senators Elected.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

A joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at noon to-day, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. Gen. Simon Cameron was chosen on the first ballot, the vote being: Cameron, 67; Forney, 56; Foster, 7. Mr. Wilkins also received one vote, that of Mr. Foster. Three Democrats voted for Cameron.

The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged applause from the galleries.

Mr. Browne presented a protest against the legality of the proceedings, which is understood to refer to the proceedings of the Senate, in not electing a teller at least one day before the election, according to law.

Messrs. Ball and Penrose objected to receiving the protest, on the ground that the Convention kept no journal.

Pending the question, Mr. Penrose moved to adjourn, which was lost by a tie vote—yeas 66, nays 66.

Mr. Browne's motion was then discussed at some length by various members, and finally ruled out of order. The Convention then adjourned.

Upon the return of the Senators to their Chamber, Mr. Browne gave notice that he would to-morrow present a protest against the legality of the election.

The result was wholly unexpected by the Democrats, and has caused the greatest indignation.

There are great rejoicings by the Republicans at the election of Cameron, and guns are firing at Capitol Hill. Mr. Cameron is here receiving congratulations.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

After a morning of unparalleled excitement, the great struggle is over, and Simon Cameron is chosen United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan's recommendation had no effect, and party drill was powerless. The Forney letter, and the thousand other acts of the Democratic caucus nominee, told upon the members of the Legislature, and a decided majority has declared Mr. Buchanan's pet, and the nominee of the Democratic caucus, not fit to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

The vote, in Convention of the two Houses, stood, on the first ballot, as follows:

For Simon Cameron, Republican	67
For John W. Forney, Democratic Caucus Nominee	56
For Henry D. Foster, Democrat	7
For William Wilkins, Democrat	1

This was a majority of 1 for Cameron, over the combined opposition. The Buchanan men feel this rebuke keenly, though there can scarcely be a respectable man, in any party, that does not rejoice at the result.

The *Bulletin* has the following editorial remarks in [illegible]:

"We have never known a more general feeling of [illegible] over the Democratic nominee, John W. Forney. There was general rejoicing that there was virtue enough in the Legislature to preserve the State from the disgrace of such a choice as that of the caucus nominee. We have no time to comment on this happy result, but we must express our own satisfaction, as well as that of this entire community, with the course of General Foster and his friends, who had the manliness and courage to resist, not only the dictation of a servile majority in the party caucus, but the dictation also of power in the person of the President elect. To them, mainly, does the credit of this fortunate result belong."

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Keystone Club of this City will hold an indignation meeting to-morrow evening.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Missouri Legislature in joint convention yesterday elected James S. Green United States Senator, on the first ballot. The vote stood: Green, 89; Benton, 34; Kennett, 38. This election is for the short term, that for the full term not having yet taken place.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Special Committee on the Temperance question, composed of Messrs. Bradford, Rider, Hotchkiss, Brooks, Wadsworth, and C. P. Smith, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, praying for a modification of the Usury laws.

The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. Spencer, to increase the number of Trustees of the Atlantic-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Orphan Home Society, and the Female Guardian Society.

By Mr. Brooks, the Brooklyn Water Bill.

By C. P. Smith, to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Brooks, to amend the charter of the Inebriate Asylum.

To authorize the Trustees of Columbia College to sell and hold real estate.

By Mr. Rider, to incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the Flushing Female College.

J. A. Smith, to authorize payment for labor done and materials furnished on the State Canals.

By Mr. Kelly, amending the law relative to the taxation of incorporated companies.

By Mr. Richardson, to regulate the interest on money notices.

By Mr. Spencer, to build a residence for the Governor.

By Mr. C. P. Smith, to change the name of the Cemetery of Evergreens.

Relative to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes in Brooklyn.

Providing for an Election for Register of Deeds in King's County.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Cutler repealing the property qualification clause in regard to colored voters in the State Constitution.

The Harbor Commission bill was received from the Assembly and sent to the Governor for signature.

The special order—the case of Barr vs. Sickles—was considered, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Under the general orders, the bills to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's act, and to enable the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold terms, were passed.

Mr. Varnum presented a monster petition, signed by many thousand citizens of New-York, for a sanitary police; also a memorial from Richard G. Hunt claiming the seat occupied by Erastus W. Glover, on the ground that Mr. Glover is not a resident of the Assembly District for which he was elected. Laid on the table.

In presenting the memorial Mr. Varnum stated that he did not believe the memorialist had any good ground for contesting the seat.

Petitions for a prohibitory liquor law; for aid to agricultural Societies, and the Memorial of the Veterans of 1812, asking for relief, were presented.

A resolution for forming a sub-Committee of the Whole as now, as a Standing Committee was called up and adopted.

Notice was given of a bill to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats out of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Mulligan, relative to supplies for the support of the poor in the public institutions of Kings County.

In relation to the election of the Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County.

The former gives the Supervisors power to contract for all supplies.

By Mr. Varnum, to authorize parties to suits to appear as witnesses in their own behalf or otherwise.

By Mr. Grober, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, and imposing a fine for selling it to apprentices or minors, under eighteen years of age, or giving liquor to intoxicated persons. It authorizes public notices not to sell on the complaint of a wife or other relative of a drunkard. It prevents recovery of debts for liquor, and the bill is, in effect, prohibitory of the sale of liquor.

Mr. Floyd Jones introduced a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to present any prohibitory liquor law, but directing the Special Committee on Temperance to prepare a stringent license law. Laid over.

The Indian Bill and papers of last session were taken from the files.

A motion for the appointment of a special Committee of seven in relation to the Code, was laid over. Adjourned.

MR. PETTY'S AMENDED CHARTER.

The amended Charter introduced by Mr. Petty, for the benefit of the much-abused inhabitants of the City of New-York, provides that the Government shall still continue under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name have perpetual succession and be able to sue and be sued, &c., &c. It proposes a Board of Councilmen, fifteen in number, to be elected from five Council Districts, and a Board of Aldermen to be elected one from each Ward. Three Councilmen are to be elected at the first election, and then to be classified, one Councilman in each District to be elected annually after the — day of April next. The Aldermen to be elected annually. The Municipal year to commence on the 1st day of July of each year. The Board of Aldermen to originate all money bills, except those provided for by State laws, but the Council Board have power to amend or reject any bill. The respective Boards to hold their sessions monthly, but are restricted to eight days' pay. The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector and a President, Engineer and Commission, (to constitute the Croton Board,) are to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Council.

The remainder of the bill is mainly directory as to the duties of the various heads of the departments, nearly similar in detail to the provisions of the Charter of 1830.

Message of Governor Bissell, of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Governor Bissell and Lieutenant-Governor Wood took the oath of office yesterday.

The Governor, in his inaugural, concurs in the suggestions and recommendations of his predecessor; recommends an amendment of the banking law; also, in connection with the new apportionment of representation in the Legislature, an increase of representatives; considers the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill equivalent to the recognition of Slavery as a leading element in the society of the Republic; states that he has resisted this consummation, and, ever mindful of the value of the Union, the obligations to the Constitution, and the courtesies due to his brethren of the South, he shall continue to resist it to the best of his ability.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature of New-Jersey organized to-day. A. R. Spee[illegible], Democrat, of Middlesex, was chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. Chamberlin, Democrat, of Hunterdon, Secretary. Andrew Dutcher, Democrat, of Mercer, was elected Speaker of the House, and William Derman, of Gloucester, Clerk.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Case No. 33.—*Wesley Williams*, Garishes of Edward S. Mahone, vs. *Hill, McKean & Co.*—Judge Campbell delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States Court of the Middle District of Alabama, with costs and interest.

No. 32.—*Jean Louis Prevost* vs. *Charles K. Greenleaf*, State Treasurer of Louisiana.—Judge Taney delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 44 continued.—The argument was concluded by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff.

No. 45.—*John Browne* vs. *Duchesne*.—Argued for defendant; and submitted on a printed argument for plaintiff.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The lumber yards of Messrs. Herbert Davis & Co., and Gavitt & Durbin, on the Schuylkill Canal, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $60,000. The fire in both cases was the work of an incendiary.

Accident to a Sound Steamer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *State of Maine* broke her piston last night off Stratford, and was towed into Bridgeport by the steamer *Worcester*, which brought on her passengers, the train arriving here this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN G. HECKER, ETC.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The schooner *John G. Hecker*, from New-York for London, was abandoned at sea and sunk shortly afterward, on Dec. 22. The captain and crew arrived at St. Thomas on the 26th.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The schooner *Ann Eliza*, from James River, bound for New-York, put in here disabled.

The schooner *John R. Bedar*, from Baltimore, bound for New-York, with a cargo of wood, put in leaking.

The schooner *R. C. Stanwood*, from Jamaica, bound for Baltimore, with cargo of logwood and rum, put in disabled.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. The French steamer *Jacquard* had arrived at New-Orleans.

Amusements.

German Opera.—After innumerable disappointments, Lortzing's comic Opera, the "Czar and the Carpenter," was produced here last night. There was a good attendance and the Opera passed off pleasantly.

This is an Opera by a composer who had all the elements of greatness, but who unfortunately was cut off in his career before these elements reached maturity, and blossomed in complete works. Lortzing's ideas have the rare merit of being German, relieved occasionally by a dash of French gaiety, but otherwise essentially Teutonic. There are portions of this comic Opera which have not been excelled on any lyric stage, and there are portions which are emphatically common-place. It is an interesting but unequal work. The plot is familiar to American Theatres, being the same as the "Burgomaster of Saardam."

The performance lacked completeness in almost every essential, but there was a laudable effort on the part of the artists to do the best they could, and such efforts seldom go unrewarded. Some of the concerted pieces were excellently rendered and merited the encore they received. The opera has been effectively placed on the stage, and achieved a decided success.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A charming rural piece called "Rachel the Reaper," and founded on a *nouvelette* by Charles Reade, was produced here on Monday night, and repeated last night with merited applause. It depends mainly on the acting of Miss Keene and Mr. Wheatleigh for the quiet attractiveness which it undoubtedly possesses. In deep-toned pictures of rustic life, Miss Keene has no equal in New-York. Mr. Wheatleigh, as the poor old soldier, *Corporal Patrick*, gave another indication of his versatility and artistic powers. It was a superb performance.

The piece has been placed on the stage with care, and merits success.

Burton's Theatre.—Shakespeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," was brought out here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. Belton—a Boston artist—to a New-York public. The comedy was feebly cast, and it is unnecessary to say more save as concerns Mr. Belton. This gentleman is well built, and good looking. He has plenty of dash and spirit and walks the stage as if it belonged to him, planks, nails, gas-lights, orchestra and all. His voice is strong and flexible, and in accordance with Boston fashion he uses it gustily. We are disposed to think that Mr. Belton is a very valuable addition to Mr. Burton's company—the extreme mediocrity of which needs some new infusion of talent and youth.

News from Mexico.

MANIFESTO OF ALVAREZ—ENGAGEMENT IN ORIZABA—THE PRONOUNCIAMENTO AT SAN LUIS POTOSI—DEPREDATIONS OF ROBBERS, ETC.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have Tampico dates to Dec. 26, giving seven days' later advices from the city of Mexico.

Everything was quiet in the city of Mexico. Gen. Alvarez had issued a document addressed to the people, declaring his intention to support the Administration of President Comonfort as the only Government likely to restore peace and prosperity to Mexico.

An engagement had taken place in Orizaba between the Government troops and a revolutionary force, in which the latter were defeated, losing their artillery and munitions of war.

The reëstablishment of peace, says the *Union*, meets the approbation of the inhabitants of Tampico, as it will bind closer the Supreme Government and the frontier States, restore business and offer a better prospect of defence against the incursions of the savages. If these reasons for welcoming the close of a civil war appear less patriotic than selfish, they are at least practical and sensible.

The statement that the capital of San Luis Potosi had pronounced against the General Government is confirmed. The movement took place on the 10th of December, with General Calvo at its head. The brigades of Rosas and Echagaray, with few exceptions, took part with the pronunciados. A letter states that everything was in disorder, and that the rebels were not strong enough to compel those to join them who did not choose to do so, and that two bodies of troops escaped from the city in the commencement. Governor Aguirre had been deposed, and Don Juan Othon placed in his stead.

On the 11th ult., Don Joaquin Orihuela, leader of the revolutionary forces in Peubla, was shot, in according with his sentence.

The fate of Orihuela is commented on as of absolute necessity to the safety of the country. It is intimated that the Government has hitherto acted with too much leniency, and that the strong arm of the law is required to put down all such nefarious attempts.

A casual correspondent from Tampico writes to the New-Orleans *Picayune* in the following gloomy terms of the condition of commercial affairs:

All intercourse is now closed between this and the interior markets, in consequence of the predatory parties in possession of the roads, clothed with full powers from Garza to seize and carry into the city of Victoria all merchandise found on the way hence to San Luis Potosi, and some important seizures have actually been made, the goods condemned and sold at public auction to create a fund to raise a force for the express purpose of reoccupying this city. In these matters the commercial men are the only sufferers, because both parties of political disputants invariably count the cost to be incurred during their controversy, from import and international duties, regardless, at the same time, as to the security given to the importer, after they are in possession of his money.

We are now in dread of the return of Garza to this place, with a force from the North, and should his projected attack on this place be attended with success, we have reason to apprehend that neither life nor property will be safe, unless a powerful barrier is placed against him by a foreign armed force.

Assault on Shipboard.

Captain Mayo, of the ship *Anglo-Saxon*, recently arrived at this port from Calcutta, was arrested yesterday by U. S. Deputy Marshal Horton, on a charge of having committed a violent assault upon Christian Peterson, the second mate of the vessel. The assault is alleged to have been committed with a marlin-spike. The Captain gave bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge before a U. S. Commissioner.

☞ Dudley Observatory is emphatically in luck. Everybody gives to it; everybody praises it. In addition to all the donations in its aid before reported, the Albany papers add the following:

"William H. De Witt, Esq., of this city, has made another donation of $1,500 to this Institution. Alanson Sumner, Esq., of this city, has also contributed $500 to the same object. $65,000, we understand, has been raised since the inauguration in August."

The Swiss Among Us.—Some excitement prevails among the Swiss population here, caused by the position of Prussia and Switzerland. No definite organization has been effected, but it is said to be their intention to organize upon receiving information of any overt act on the part of Prussia and provide means to aid their native land.—*Washington Star.*

The sudden close of navigation has left the town of Denton, Md., almost entirely bare of all kinds of groceries and many other articles entering into daily consumption by families.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,269,177 IN TREASURE.

Highly Important Decision in the Supreme Court.

Unconstitutionality of the State Debt.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST REPUDIATION.

Exposure of the Lemantour Frauds.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN NICARAGUA.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall Jan. 4, 5 o'clock A. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-York, brought down by steamer *Sonora*, arrived yesterday morning. All well on board; no sickness among the passengers since their leaving San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Sonora*, W. F. Lapidge, Commander, sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, Dec. 20, 4 P. M., with 429 passengers, United States mails, and $1,798,252 in treasure on freight, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,252,957; New-Orleans, $40,000; England, $494,055; Panama, $11,240.

Dec. 25—Exchanged signals with Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *John L. Stephens*, bound to San Francisco.

Arrived at Acapulco, 28th inst., 5 o'clock A. M., and sailed thence for Panama, 11½ A. M., same day.

Left in port of Acapulco, ships *Gulf Stream* and *Chariot of Fame*, the latter ship to sail same day for the Chincha Islands—arrived at Panama Jan. 3, 11 o'clock A. M.

U. S. M. steamer *Granada*, A. G. Gray, Esq., commander, sailed from Aspinwall Jan. 4, at 3 A. M., for Havana, with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-Orleans.

The outward mails, passengers and freight from New-York, per *George Law* Dec. 21, left Panama for San Francisco on board steamer *Golden Gate* Jan. 1, at 6 A. M.—passengers all in good health.

U. S. ship *Independence* and *St. Mary's* were still lying off Panama, and the *Cyane* off Aspinwall. Officers and crews all well.

Health of the Isthmus good. The rains have entirely ceased. Railroad in fine order, the homeward passengers per *George Law* making the transit in a little over three hours.

We are indebted to Mr. Hull, Purser of the *George Law*, to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., G. H. Wines & Co., and Freeman & Co., for files of papers received with dispatch.

The most important event which has occurred in California since the departure of the last steamer, has been the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the unconstitutionality of a bill making an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a wagon-road across the Sierra Nevada, which bill was passed on the 8th of April, 1855. The ground upon which the Supreme Court's decision is rendered, is that the Constitution expressly prohibits the State from contracting any indebtedness exceeding the amount of $300,000, unless the bill making any further appropriations should be submitted to the people, and be ratified by them. The decision affects equally the question of the constitutionality of all the bills by which indebtedness has been created since the prescribed limit was reached—and the effect of the decision has been to a great extent to stop the sale of the bonds of San Francisco. The general sentiment of the people is against repudiation, and the press is unanimous upon this point. A bill, it is expected, will be passed, as soon as the Legislature meets, in which the whole of the present State indebtedness will be submitted to the people, and indorsed by them.

The Legislature will convene on the 5th of January. The various Senatorial aspirants are striving, by every means known to politicians, to secure their own election. It is probable the whole matter will be decided by caucus. The prominent candidates are Wm. M. Gwin, David C. Broderick, Milton S. Latham, John B. Weller, J. W. Denver, J. W. McCorkle and Stephen J. Field. There is a strong feeling among the people, however, in favor of the selection of two new men.

The official vote of California is as follows: Buchanan, 51,985; Fillmore, 35,113; Fremont, 20,339.

There is a favorable prospect of the speedy commencement of the railroad between Oakland and Stockton.

A disease, called the putrid sore-throat, has prevailed considerably in different portions of the State, and has been particularly fatal among children.

Charles Blair has been convicted in the District Court, of Shasta County, of the murder of a Chinaman, and has been sentenced to be hung.

Some fine cotton has been grown on the rancho of Major P. B. Reading, in Shasta County.

A paper mill is about being started in Marin County.

The copper mine of Mr. Rodgers, of Hope Valley, near the summit of the Sierra Nevada, proves to be very rich.

A convention of colored people has been held in Sacramento, for the purpose of taking measures to endeavor to obtain a release from their disability to give evidence in courts of justice against white men.

In Oregon Gulch, Butte County, there are four quartz mills in operation. The average yield is about sixty dollars a ton.

A discovery of quartz has been recently made at Mokelumne Hill, which "prospects" $350 per ton.

The City of San Francisco has been unusually quiet during the fortnight, and we have little of a purely local character to chronicle that can be regarded as of more than ordinary interest.

Further extensive sales of real estate in the city have been made at prices which show an evident desire to invest in this description of property.

A number of clipper vessels had arrived, but their cargoes have mostly been stored.

Recent disclosures have been made, which show that the amount of wretchedness and poverty existing in some parts of San Francisco, is scarcely exceeded by that of the purlieus of the larger Atlantic cities. Many ricketty old buildings in the alleys and streets under Telegraph Hill, are found to be tenanted promiscuously by the vilest and most degraded of the human species. Crime and destitution, and suffering, here reign supreme, and call for the exercise of the strictest surveillance of the Police, as well as for the aid of the charitable.

A grand banquet was given by many of the prominent citizens to Consul Dillon, on the evening of the 16th.

The new Municipal administration of San Fran-

[illegible] results are already [illegible].

Great excitement was occasioned by the arrest in San Francisco of Jose Y. Limantour, whose claim to immense property in San Francisco was confirmed by the United States Land Commission, on a charge of perjury. He is now in custody.

An interesting kidnapping case was heard on the 18th December, before the Fourth District Court. An Indian girl was stolen from a gentleman in San Francisco, who sued out a writ of habeas corpus commanding a negro woman to produce the child in Court. This was refused, the woman swearing that the girl was not in her possession. The Judge decided that he could not determine the right of custody without the presence of the child. The matter has been laid before the Grand Jury.

Treasure List of United States Mail Steamer George Law.

Am. Ex. B'k	$[illegible]	Manning [illegible]	[illegible]
At. & Pa'c Ex. Co.	3,000	Myer Levy & Co.	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,[illegible]	Newh'll, [illegible]	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
Dun'n, Sherman & Co	[illegible]	James Patrick	[illegible]
J. Durand & Co.	7,0[illegible]	G. Rosenstock	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	[illegible]	Ross, Falconer & Co.	[illegible]
Jones Heller	[illegible]	Howard & Co.	[illegible]
Hamberger & Bro.	12,[illegible]	J. Strauss, Bro & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	Henry [illegible]	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]	E. A. [illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
L. von Hoffman & Co.	12,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]
Howes & Crowell	10,0[illegible]	Schell & Bro.	[illegible]
Wm. Heller & Co.	12,[illegible]	Thain & McKeen	[illegible]
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	[illegible]	J. B. Weir	[illegible]
Eugene Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	Wolfe Bros. & [illegible]	[illegible]
J. Landsberger & Co.	10,000	G. H. Wines & Co.	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]

Total from San Francisco [illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.

Dimon & Phelps	$[illegible]	S. Landsberger	[illegible]
Brown Bros. & Co.	4,[illegible]	H. Underwood	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

Unconstitutionality of the Wagon-Road Act—The State Debt Invalid—Public Opinion Strong Against Repudiation.

The most important events which have taken place in California, since our last advices, are certain decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, which affect many millions of money, and perhaps the credit and character of the country itself.

The chief of this class of decisions concerns the constitutionality and validity of the State Debt, which at this time amounts to upwards of $[illegible],000. The question arose in a case where an injunction was sought to be got against the Wagon-Road Commissioners proceeding to enter into any contract in terms of what is called the Wagon-Road Act, passed by the last Legislature, whereby an appropriation of $100,000 was made for the construction of a wagon road from the Sierra Nevada to the Sacramento Valley. The Supreme Court laid down the principle that, by the Constitution of California, no debt could be contracted by the State, exceeding the amount of $300,000, over and above her annual revenue, unless previously the sum and the purposes to which it was to be applied, were submitted to the direct vote of the people. This provision is found in the 8th Article of the Constitution. As none of the existing funded or floating State debt has been submitted to the popular action in terms of this article, the whole amount, except $300,000, is virtually declared unconstitutional and invalid. Thus the question of "repudiation" has been stirred, and a keen discussion upon it is everywhere taking place.

The press, as will be seen from extracts which we publish below, almost unanimously scout the idea of repudiation. The following is:

THE DECISION.

The People vs. J. Neely Johnson et al.—This was a Bill in Equity filed in the Court below by the Attorney-General, against J. Neely Johnson, Governor of the State of California, John A. Brewster, Surveyor General, and David Douglass, Secretary of State, a Board of Commissioners by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for the survey and construction of a Wagon Road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains," to enjoin said Commissioners from entering into a contract for the construction of said road, for the reason that said Act is unconstitutional and void.

The Bill shows that said Commissioners were authorized to contract for the construction of said road at a price not exceeding the sum of $100,000, and that at the time of the passage of the said Act, the State of California was indebted in a sum exceeding $300,000; that the aggregate indebtedness of the State, over and above the sum sought to be appropriated, exceeded the sum of $1,000,000; that said Act contained no provision submitting it to be ratified by a vote of the People, as required by the Constitution of the State. The facts of the case are agreed on, so that the single point presented is, whether the Act of the 8th of April, 1855, is in contravention of the 8th article of the Constitution or not. The language of the article is as follows. [Here the 8th article is recited.]

If we were at liberty to decide this case on grounds of public policy, we could not hesitate one moment between bankruptcy and ruin, or credit and prosperity. It is time that the axe should be laid at the root of this political evil; that this system of extravagance which has been the curse of the State for the last [illegible] years, exhausting the substance of the people, destroying our citizens at home, should be stopped, and that honesty, prudence and economy should preside over the legislation of the State and the administration of her financial affairs.

With a population not exceeding four hundred thousand people, we have incurred a debt, as appears from a report of the State Comptroller for the year 1855, of $[illegible]. If such things are to be continued, what will be the condition of the country ten years hence? The entire taxable property, real and personal, of the State for the year [illegible], was assessed at $[illegible]. The revenue for the same year was $[illegible]; while the expenses amounted to $[illegible]; making an excess of $[illegible], being $[illegible] more than the expenses of the previous year.

When it is borne in mind that the sum of $[illegible] was received from the sale of lands in the City of San Francisco, the fact will be shown, that outside of this source of revenue, which is now exhausted, the expense of the State during the year [illegible], exceeded above its legitimate revenue, amounted to the sum of $[illegible]. The Legislature can, at its next session, adopt the present indebtedness of the State, and may go further, and by making appropriation for the future necessary expenses of the Government, over and above the revenue, submit the same, in conformity with the 8th Article of the Constitution, to the people for ratification.

In announcing this opinion, we are aware that we will meet with the opposition of those whose self-interests are prejudiced, [illegible]

[illegible]

void. Judgment affirmed. [illegible]

We concur—Heydenfeldt, J.

Terry, J.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION—THE REMEDY—OPINIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA PRESS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the Wagon-Road bill has been the main subject of public attention since its publication, not from the importance attaching to the case itself, but from the indirect operation of the decision, it being apparent that the greater portion of the State debt can be invalidated on the same grounds that have justified the rendering of the opinion in question. It is matter of surprise that action such as has obtained this decision was not taken in relation to other equally illegal measures for increasing the State debt; and that such was not the case is but another evidence of the negligence of the public interests that has hitherto been manifested by our officials. Not content with adding an increased amount of indebtedness upon our shoulders, those who are guilty of this conduct must needs do it in a way which rendered technical repudiation inevitable. For whatever may be the ultimate action of the people in the premises—confident as we are that they will not sanction any conduct in relation to our obligations which is not justifiable on honorable grounds—it is undeniable that the next steamer will bear intelligence to the East which will place upon us the stain of repudiation. On two States of the Union that stigma has rested: Pennsylvania and Mississippi have been thus disgraced. The former in time redeemed herself, and California will follow her example. Till, however, opportunity occurs for this action, we are disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world.

It is a fact gratifying and full of promise that repudiation has so far failed to find a single advocate, unless the portion of the opinion of the Supreme Court, we quoted yesterday, be regarded as placing its Judges in that position. The action of that tribunal in that particular case, which called forth the decision fraught with such momentous results was not in violation of any obligation incurred, but simply enjoining the Board of Commissioners from entering into any contract for the construction of a wagon road to the Sierra Nevada for which the State would be liable. It would be well for our State if the influence of this decision were also preventive in relation to the remainder of the public debt. But it is not. The debt has been incurred by our agents, the State's paper has been issued for it, and it must be paid by us, unless we are willing to barter our good name for the amount involved. The reasoning which would justify a repudiation of any portion of our debts, simply on the ground of advantage and profit to the State, is an insult to the community, and not worthy of consideration. And nowhere can

[illegible] ... We trust that the tone of the comments of the public press on this subject [illegible] ... no [illegible] ... results there is [illegible] ... and we have little doubt that it will be apt [illegible]. The whole question will come for decision before the people.

From the San Francisco Herald.

From present appearances it is not too much to say that there will not be a single paper in the State which will advocate repudiation, and if the newspapers be what they ought to be and what we have no doubt they are, the reflex of the sentiments of the people, no fears need be entertained for the result. Of course this decision will be seized upon by speculators, both here and in the Eastern States, to depreciate our credit and run down our securities to the lowest point, and many will be the bitter taunt that will be applied, for interested purposes, to California and Californians. This cannot be helped; we will have to endure it all for a short time, but we would at the same time advise the holders of our State indebtedness, both here and in the Eastern States, not to suffer themselves to be caught in the meshes that will be spread for them by financial "Bears." Upon a calm review of the subject it will be perceived that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension. The interest on our bonds on the 1st of January has been forwarded to New-York. The Legislature will convene on the 1st of January. This will be one of the first matters that will come up for discussion. A [illegible] by them submitting the question of [illegible] (exclusive of the $300,000 [illegible]) to the people at the next [illegible] and of the result of that election we [illegible] permit ourselves for a moment to doubt. [illegible] consequences that can ensue in the non-payment of the next July interest. The question [illegible] the Constitution, cannot be submitted [illegible] except at a general election, and [illegible] general election takes place (September, 1857,) [illegible] Treasurer cannot assume the responsibility of [illegible] on a debt which has been virtually [illegible] by the Court of last resort. It is possible [illegible] individuals will be found to go for repudiation [illegible] We [illegible] the example of Mississippi. That [illegible] not yet recovered from the effects of the repudiation of her debt. On the Continent of Europe, [illegible] dollars could not be raised for any purpose on the credit of Mississippi. [illegible] there is no State in the Union in which foreign [illegible] than in California. We want [illegible] to develop the immense resources of our State—to [illegible] railroads and carry on works of internal improvement. If we repudiate, we can never expect to get up our credit again, and the blighting effects of our dishonesty will be felt here for centuries to come. The people of California will have to look this matter boldly in the face. It is a serious matter, and one upon which not only our good name but our future prosperity depends. Of the correctness of the decision no doubt can be entertained. It is better that it should come now than two or five years from hence, when our debt would be much larger. The [illegible] decision would have been delivered years ago if the question was brought before the Supreme Court. It was never submitted for adjudication except in the case of the Wagon-Road bill.

From the same paper.

We are in favor of paying to the last cent the indebtedness [illegible] contracted by the State or in its name [illegible] the Supreme Court urges upon the Legislature and the people. But we are in favor, as our columns will show, of proceeding for the future upon the constitutional [illegible] providing for the debts contracted by taxation, and economizing the expenditures of Government, so that the taxes will [illegible] sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of Government, instead of living from hand to mouth, and by the use of issues of scrip, taken at a [illegible] rate; by which the policy of the expenditure is illustrated in his dealings with the usurer. We hope the next Legislature will do its duty; that its session will be short and its expenditures moderate; that it will provide the means of getting along for the future and redeeming every honorable (whether strictly legal or not) obligation in the past.

The decision of the Supreme Court does not necessarily affect the bonds. It is not decided in that case that bonds issued under the seal of the State, and after an Act of the Legislature, and not yet due, in the hands of an innocent purchaser, would be invalid. If the Legislature had a right to incur a debt to the extent of $300,000, then after the bonds were issued with all the indicia and marks of authenticity upon them, we do not see how a purchaser of such bonds would be held to inquire whether they were issued as a part of the authorized indebtedness or not; nor has the Supreme Court decided this question, or, according to our reading of its opinion, even intimated anything respecting the right of the holder.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The decision is a virtual repudiation of the entire State debt, with the exception of $300,000. The effect of this in New-York and in Europe with respect to our State credit and securities, may be imagined. Mississippi, and others set the example. There is a great wrong somewhere. It certainly is not in the Supreme Court. There is no question as to the soundness of their decision. The wrong has been done by the Legislatures which have incurred the liabilities, and has been continued by interested parties who have [illegible] kept back all legal investigations and decisions upon the question, as the Supreme Court intimates. However severely and disastrously this decision may fall upon individuals and upon State credit, it is founded upon substantial law, if not justice. The framers of the Constitution meant to avoid repudiation by preventing the formation of a State debt. The debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution show this. The Constitution plainly says that a certain thing shall not be done, and ever since the Legislatures of the State have been doing that very forbidden thing, and those interested have been preventing the decision of the question by the court which alone is the proper interpreter of the Constitution. But it has come at last, and the State of California now stands side by side with her Democratic sister Mississippi, a repudiator of her own paper, a violator of her Legislative pledges, which are all Democratic, made in violation of her Constitutional provisions [illegible] were not of party origin.

There is one way now by which justice may be done to the holders of State securities, the State's reputation saved from ruin, and yet the Constitution not be violated. There is not an ordinately honest man in the State who will not say that the people of the State should redeem all the paper issued by their [illegible] agents, the men whom they have elected and deputed to act for them. If these agents have violated their trust, certainly they who have credited the State in good faith, should not be made [illegible] while the people of the State would enjoy the benefits, and refuse to pay anything in return. Such a repudiation would be a disgrace never to be wiped out.

The Legislature should next do what its predecessors should have done before in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution—submit the question to the people of the State. They will not repudiate, unless they have less sense of honesty than we accord them. A plain, blunt refusal to pay debts when we possess the ability, and know that we justly owe them, is the depth of moral degradation. We do not believe that the people of California are ready to be ranked as a commonwealth of swindlers. The [illegible]

From the San Francisco Sun.

In the first place, it can by no means affect our [illegible] because the remedy lies in the hands of the people, and, if they do not see fit to pay the debt, then the shame falls on the people, and not on the Supreme Bench; but if the next Legislature acknowledge the debt and father the responsibility, then our credit, instead of being impaired, will be increased, for the outstanding indebtedness will thereby be legalized, and the Supreme Bench will receive the credit due for having performed a bounden duty. All this [illegible] would have been indulged in by the same parties under any circumstances [illegible] decision been the reverse of what it is, there would have been no end of charges against the [illegible] Judges of the State, who would have been [illegible] corruption, brought up to [illegible] in favor of moneyed speculators to the ruin of the State, and no end of quotations from the Constitution, and arguments based thereon. They [illegible]

From the San Francisco Alta.

[illegible] jobbers and speculators will endeavor to take advantage of this opinion to depreciate our bonds, and although our credit abroad will, without doubt, be temporarily injured by it, we do not believe that wholesale repudiation will follow in its wake. By an [illegible] of the people, all the acts creating indebtedness can be made constitutional, and we do not believe that the citizens of California are yet prepared [illegible] to the numerous burdens which [illegible] are crushing now the native giant [illegible] young State.

FURTHER DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT—REDUCTION OF THE SUPPOSED DEBT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

From the True Californian.

The Supreme Court has also made two other decisions which reduce the supposed debt of San Francisco about two and a quarter millions. We allude to the case of LUCAS, TURNER & Co. vs. The City of San Francisco and that of N. HOLLAND vs. the same. The former was a suit brought to recover judgment against the City, upon a portion of the City Scrip, which had been rejected by the late Board of Funding Commissioners, as illegally issued. There is about $1,700,000 of this scrip that was rejected; the value of which is determined by this decision in LUCAS, TURNER & Co.'s case. The other suit was one brought by Mr. HOLLAND to recover a portion of the purchase money paid the city for slip property. The slip property, [illegible] was ordered to be sold by the City [illegible] when property in California was up at an [illegible] At such rates it was bought in by [illegible] the payment made. Afterwards this [illegible] as well as all others, fell in value [illegible] discovered that there was some defect [illegible] the sale. The purchasers [illegible] for the return of the first installment, and attacked the very lots they occupied. The case of HOLLAND was the test suit, and [illegible] decided in favor of the city. This relieves her of an immense impending debt.

By these two decisions [illegible] it is expected that the Scrip of San Francisco City Bonds will [illegible] with a continuance of the same healthy economy in the administration of our municipal affairs that now prevails, and our city in three years will be the richest city in the United States.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO AGAINST REPUDIATION.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of merchants and other business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, for the purpose of giving expression to the public sentiment as to the effect, or supposed effect, upon the State credit, of the late decision of the Supreme Court, announcing the unconstitutionality of the laws under which the indebtedness of the State was created.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon JAMES A. MCDOUGAL to the chair, and EUGENE DELEPERT and ——, Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and report at an adjourned meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Committee was composed of—

J. C. Duncan, James Smiley,
Capt. M. R. Roberts, M. D. Boruck,
Mr. Brodie, Mr. Cristal,
Gen. J. A. McDougal.

At 8 o'clock the meeting reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, Gen. MCDOUGAL in the chair, and Dr. H. GIBBONS, Secretary. J. C. DUNCAN, from the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

Whereas, The late decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California declares a certain portion of our State indebtedness to have been created in violation of the Constitution of the State;

And whereas, The indebtedness has been created by the action of our State Government and the benefits thereof derived by the people of the State—Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the faith of the State involved in the just and true payment of her entire indebtedness, constitutional or unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we believe this to be the unanimous opinion of the people of California, as expressed by the press and the people in every section of the State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to take such action on this subject as may be requisite for the purpose of ratifying the entire outstanding indebtedness of the State.

Resolved, That while giving an earnest and emphatic expression to the opinions and resolutions preceding, we do not wish to be understood as in any way countenancing the lavish and unconstitutional expenditures of the past.

DISCOVERY OF STUPENDOUS FRAUDS.

Indictment and Arrest of Jose Y. Limantour.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Wednesday afternoon the Grand Jury for the Northern District of California found a true bill against JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, charging him with the offence of uttering forged grants purporting to convey to him a large tract of the most valuable lands in this city. When the existence of the alleged grant was first broached, and property holders were apprised that another claimant was entering the arena of the already vexed and troubled litigation concerning titles, the intelligence was received with astonishment, and from that time to the present few were found who believed in its validity. The holder of this grant has pursued with the utmost perseverance the procurement of a confirmation of his title, and has succeeded in securing a decision in its favor by the Board of Land Commissioners. But this decision has been attributed to the fact that little exertion was used by the parties interested, and testimony adverse to LIMANTOUR might have been produced, with proper exertion, that would have brought about a different result. We have heard it stated, but we cannot say with what correctness, that the General Government since the entering of the decree by the Land Commission, have labored assiduously to procure evidence to establish the fraudulent nature of the claim. For this purpose agents have been sent to the City of Mexico, and it was by the testimony discovered by them that the indictment found by the Grand Jury yesterday is based. Alcatraz Island, on which the present fortifications are being built, and the Farallones, on which a light-house now stands, are both claimed by LIMANTOUR, and therefore the United States have more than an ordinary interest in aiding to overthrow the genuineness of the grant.

JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR is indicted under the act of Congress of March 22, 1823. The act declares that any one convicted of uttering false papers or deeds with intent to defraud the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony; and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for not less than one or more than ten years, and fined not exceeding $1,000.

The indictment against LIMANTOUR contains four counts. The first count charges him with uttering and publishing as true, a certain false writing with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, purporting to grant lands in the southern part the city of San Francisco, and dated the 27th February, 1843, whereas, in fact, the grant was made at the city of Mexico (instead of Los Angeles, as it purports) in February, 1852, after California became a part of the United States, which fact LIMANTOUR well knew. The third count charges him with uttering and publishing as true, with intent to defraud the United States, a certain false writing, knowing the same to be false, and sets out the grant both in Spanish and English. The second and fourth counts vary the charge.

The Grand Jury was out about one hour when the foregoing indictment was presented by them. A bench warrant was at once placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal TERRELL, who proceeded to the room of LIMANTOUR, at the corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets, and there arrested him, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was conveyed before Judges MCALLISTER and HOFFMAN, who fixed bail at $30,000, if the trial takes place at the present term of the Court, the sureties to justify in double that amount. The bail will be increased to a higher amount if the trial is deferred past that time. The witnesses examined before the Grand Jury were a Mexican named JACOBY, and Mr. CRIPPS, Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE FRAUD—COURSE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The indictment and subsequent arrest of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, yesterday evening, for presenting a fraudulent claim (which was confirmed) to the Land Commission, involving a large portion of the city of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island and other property, occasioned considerable excitement among the parties interested, and a great fluttering among the friends and supposed accomplices of LIMANTOUR. From the most reliable information we gather the following facts, which led to his arrest:

The attention of the General Government of the United States at Washington had been repeatedly called to the matter of the claims of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, in California, and great solicitude was felt as to exposing the fraud. Accordingly, in June last, Col. S. W. INGE, who was at that time in Washington, was employed for that purpose, and ordered to proceed immediately to the city of Mexico and ascertain the actual facts in relation to fraud, and to procure the necessary witnesses to come to San Francisco, and upon reaching here to expose the fraud, and, if possible, punish the guilty party or parties. Col. INGE, accordingly, proceeded to Mexico, and when there, by the active aid and assistance of the American Legation at that city, obtained access to all the sources of record and official information. He afterwards put himself in communication with individuals, who were personally cognizant of all the facts, which individuals are now in this city.

The false titles were found to have been made in the year 1852, by one EMILE LETANNEUR, who is now in San Francisco. This LETANNEUR, it will be recollected, is the same person who was pointed out by AUGUSTE JOUAN as the forger of the alleged false titles. The money paid by LIMANTOUR to MICHELTORENA and BOCANEGRA for signing the papers, it is said, can be proved by various reliable witnesses, who were induced to come from Mexico. Those who are prosecuting this matter are very sanguine of success, and say that the whole fraud can be proved from its inception up to the present time. Whatever be the result, San Francisco and California are indebted to the energy and talent of Col. INGE, who has endeavored to develope the truth in this matter.

LIMANTOUR, since his arrest yesterday afternoon, has been in the custody of the United States Marshal. His bail has been fixed at $30,000, and great efforts were being made by his friends to procure it; but up to the time of our going to press they had not succeeded.

CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

From the Bulletin.

When JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR came to San Francisco some months since, he brought with him the clerk, EMILE LETANNEUR, who was alleged (and the charge seems now to be well founded) to have written the pretended grant from the Mexican authorities, on which LIMANTOUR founded his claims. On Wednesday last, soon after LIMANTOUR was indicted for fraud, it was thought by those prosecuting the matter, that it would be well to keep LETANNEUR as much as possible away from his master, and if advisable examine him as to the matter before LIMANTOUR and he could confer. The Grand Jury of the United States, which found the indictment against LIMANTOUR, had, however, been inadvertently discharged, so that it was necessary to conduct the proposed proceedings in another way.

Accordingly, at the suggestion of Col. S. W. INGE and with the acquiescence of the District-Attorney, H. H. BYRNE, the Grand Jury of the County, which had been impanneled a few days ago, were called together yesterday afternoon, and EMILE LETANNEUR taken before them. He was there subjected to a course of questions in relation to the alleged fraudulent claims of LIMANTOUR by Col. INGE, who was present; and, knowing that his master was under indictment, and that complete investigations had been carried on in the City of Mexico, since he and LIMANTOUR had left there, he confessed the whole affair. At this time, he was trembling with fear, and nearly fainting with apprehension. He said that the papers presented by LIMANTOUR to the Land Commission, and purporting to have been made in 1843, were in fact written by himself in 1852, as was charged.

Col. INGE had carried with him the pretended original grant of the Mexican authorities to LIMANTOUR, and handing it to LETANNEUR, asked:

Did you ever see that paper before?
LETANNEUR—I think I have.
Col. INGE—Is that your writing?
LETANNEUR—It looks like mine.
Col. INGE—Examine it, and state whether or not you wrote it? And if so, when and where?
LETANNEUR—I did write it, at the request of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR; but I did not know what I was about at the time. I wrote several other papers of the same general character, at the request of the same [illegible].

LETANNEUR then proceeds to state that [illegible] the fraudulent papers [illegible] Mexico, in the year 1852, and, after [illegible] the Grand Jury went on to make explanations as to his position as former private secretary, and as to his duties while in the employ of LIMANTOUR.

The above facts we learn from what we consider the most reliable authority. It is well known by those versed in the business of the Land Commission that many blank grants were found with the genuine signatures of Micheltorena and other Mexican authorities attached. The LIMANTOUR papers are signed with genuine signatures; but after the prodigious developments of the last few days, there can be hardly a doubt but they were filled up, or in other words, *forged* by this man LETANNEUR. We congratulate ourselves and our readers that we are thus enabled to lay before the public discoveries and proceedings which must have such an important bearing upon the welfare of our city, and cannot but be intensely interesting to every person in the State.

LIMANTOUR is still in the custody of the United States Marshal. He is said to have come here with $375,000 in bills of exchange and letters of credit; but, somehow or other, neither he nor his friends are able to raise bail in the comparatively insignificant sum of $30,000.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF EMILE LETANNEUR.

From the Bulletin.

For the last twenty-four hours there has been considerable excitement among those of our citizens who are more or less interested in bringing the parties engaged in the Limantour swindle to justice, by the mysterious and sudden disappearance of LETANNEUR, one of the witnesses in the case. Grave charges and hints were being put in circulation, that certain parties had been instrumental in spiriting him away. It was insisted, that unless some action was immediately taken by our citizens, all the important witnesses would be induced by LIMANTOUR's friends, with the aid of the "almighty dollar," to follow in LETANNEUR's wake. Accordingly, plans were taken to frustrate their deep-laid schemes; and we now have the pleasure of informing our readers that these efforts have proved successful.

On Saturday last, after the release of LETANNEUR on his own recognizance, and whilst he was in the company of JACOBY, one of the most important witnesses against LIMANTOUR, he (LETANNEUR) was accosted by one of the attorneys of LIMANTOUR (either TRINGLE or FELTON) with: "How are you, Mr. LETANNEUR! I am your attorney; come with me." Since that time, until noon to-day, no tidings could be had of LETANNEUR's whereabouts, notwithstanding that the officers were *hot* on his trail.

This forenoon, officers SALISBURY and JOHNSON went to LETANNEUR's residence, corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets, and on asking for him were informed by a Spanish boy, *said to be in the employ of LIMANTOUR*, that he (LETANNEUR) was not there, nor did he know anything of him. In a few minutes thereafter the boy was observed by the officers, who still hovered about, to leave the house. The boy had a book under his arm, and proceeded towards Clay-street, thence down Clay to Kearney, thence to Washington, and thence through Montgomery to Sacramento, and then back to Washington. All the while he was apparently cautious in his movements, and evidently intent on evading any suspected watching. On his route he stopped at several bookstores. On leaving the French and Spanish bookstore on Montgomery-street near Jackson, he was observed to have a second book under his arm, from which a note or piece of paper was protruding. After traversing several streets, *as before, evidently afraid that he was being watched*, he proceeded to the Mansion House on Dupont-street, the officers, who had closely *followed* him, being still behind.

Officer JOHNSON here stepped into a store, addressed an envelope to Mr. LETANNEUR, inclosing a piece of blank paper. JOHNSON then went boldly to the house, showed the letter, and asked for LETANNEUR. He was admitted into the house, and observing the boy coming out of a room, entered and handed the letter to the party whom they were in search of. LETANNEUR appeared much confused, and on being told that he was wanted went with the officer to the U. S. Marshal's office, where, we trust, the proper authorities will take the necessary precautions to have him forthcoming when required.

A Promising Candidate for the United States Senate.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following racy letter, as coming from DAVE BRODERICK, one of the candidates for the United States Senate from California. But the introduction by the Editor of the *Bulletin* is a little equivocal, and we are not so sure that the letter is genuine. But it is doubtless truthful, if not true:

DEFENCE TO THE KING OF THE SHOULDER STRIKERS—PERSONAL ANSWER TO NEW-YORKER.

The following letter speaks for itself, so that no one who reads it can be deceived, either as to the authorship or as to the writer's true meaning:

THOMAS KING, Esq.—*Sir:* My attention has been called to an article in the *Bulletin* of the 16th, signed "New-Yorker," who professes to be posted on my political history both in New-York and San Francisco. Unaccustomed to public speaking or writing, yet, with the assistance of my friends, I do not hesitate to show my hand, and hope to be able to convince every one who claims to be up in political science that I have always been a consistent politician. As for the man who writes letters against me behind an editor's cloak, although not meriting the least notice from me, yet I will say that he is a dirty coward, and ignorant of even the first principles that govern politicians. To show that he is a coward and dare not meet me face to face, I will fight him in a twenty-four foot ring. My money is put up in MCGUIRE's hands, and I give New-Yorker until Saturday night to cover it.

My starting in life by keeping a public house is no disgrace, for in New-York more than half of the office-holders got their influence in the same way. If I did not work, I invested capital in a manner to bring out American industry, and no one but a fool would put money in a concern where no money could be made. If I have used every advantage in my power to be successful, all others do the same, and I do not claim any merit because my luck has been great.

It has always been a rule with politicians to concentrate within themselves all the elements they could control, and, if fortunate, they certainly could demand to be rewarded in proportion to the amount of money laid out, and the numerical force they brought to the polls. This has been the case for many years, and I am surprised that any American can be so stupid as not to know such to be the fact. That I have controlled the primary elections, conventions, &c., and named the different officers who should fill the most prominent positions, I do not pretend to deny. Any man who gets the power would do the same thing, and I claim to know who can, and who cannot, be trusted, although, after making old BIGLER Governor twice, the old skunk turned against me, because he was not elected the third time. I deserved to win that time—worked hard night and day—for BIGLER would do whatever I told him. I had him in the door, but the Know-Nothings were about, and the old man got beat.

I am sorry for HOWE, but whisky got him. My frolic at San Jose was nothing more than fun. Everybody there was as lively as myself, but I found that sort of work would not do, and so broke off and kept steady.

PALMER has stuck to me through thick and thin, and I will not desert him when trouble comes.

Of one thing I boast: I have always been true to my friends, and put them in offices where they were sure to have a good thing, provided they saved their money; but most all of them are broke, without a copper to jingle on a tomb stone. Bucking against the tiger, and keeping women is pretty tight papers on any salary. No man can stand it long, so most of them had to cave or be defaulters. NED MCGOWAN never had much money, so he kept all the receipts of his office; well, he was game. Nary red would he pay. SCANNELL will quit his office without a dime; he goes it with a perfect rush, and I should not be surprised if there were breakers ahead. I do not like this trying to buck the bull of the bridge—one is apt to get hurt; so I just set down and curse awhile, waiting until the storm blows over.

FLANNAGAN was in with HARRY HASKELL, but running on his shape, took many an adobe out of his pocket, and things look equally for getting even. WILKES was a sucker. Because he was educated, he put on more airs than a dog with two tails. He undertook to dictate to me, so I just told him to go to h—ll, and he went.

Like all politicians, although I can give most of them two in the game, and win at that, whenever the boys were hard up, I would set the candidates squabbling for the offices, and they had to come out. BILLY MULLIGAN made three hundred dollars at one pop out of JIM GRANT. This is nothing singular; the country's safe, and they that beat the bush ought to have the game. That is politics, but that fellow New-Yorker is so curssedly green in such things, that he had better be careful not to expose his person where cattle pasture. I have been accused of ignorance and imbecility. In what particular have I shown such to be the fact? I have invariably been successful in politics, in speculations, in controlling all the machinery of State. I have made money by everything I have touched; and any such charges will not hold against me. Let him laugh who wins.

I am now pursuing a course of classical studies. At least I am paying for it, and intend to make an impression on the United States Senate that will be remembered for many long years. I think book learning is all gas; but when a man gets in the Senate, people expect him to spout about Rome and all the other places that are gone in, so I shall try my hand at that game and make old BENTON open his eyes. I am sure of being elected; some of the Democrats will vote for me, and I can scare up a number of the shaky members about the edges. I do not intend to go into caucus, but will take my chance on joint ballot, and I will have to be in —— bad luck if I do not run in ahead.

ALLEN is all right; he works for me. WASHINGTON is playing it low down; does not know me, but he is all right; MCCORKLE, ditto, as the man said to the cabbage head. I and PALMER will be about; so let her rip.

MR. KING, you might help me, for I am just as good a man as ever lived and always come up to the scratch. You understand? I do not envy any man because he has education; I have felt the want of it myself; but some men stand on their dignity because they know how to read, write and cipher. If they would go in with me to win, they could depend on my being grateful. They must work under me, for I am the leader, and if anything is wrong, I will take the blame, and lick any man that proves troublesome.

Tell that greeny, "New-Yorker," to post the brads, and he will find out that I have not forgotten [illegible] per cut and [illegible].

BRODERICK.

A New Filibustering Expedition [illegible]

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The history of unlawful expeditions fitted out from this city is pregnant with instruction, and should forewarn all to beware of flying to evils present the to those they know not of.

Notwithstanding the disasters that befell those who were with WALKER in Sonora—the execution of Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON, and the late horrible accounts from Nicaragua, still there are men vile enough in this community to inveigle the inconsiderate and dissatisfied into another piratical expedition against the State of Sonora, which, under any circumstances, must result in total failure and end in the sacrifice of many human lives. WALKER has the miserable excuse that he was invited, and attempts to gloss over his acts of barbarity by pleading necessity, forgetting to add that the invitation proceeded from men who were rebels, and that he is not only a rebel, but a traitor to his associates in crime. The men to whom we allude, and who are now laying plans for the conquest of Sonora, have not the subterfuge of WALKER to justify them in seizing the territory of a nation with whom we are at peace; neither have they any claim or shadow of right, either in law or equity; but, grasping with avidity at the spirit of adventure, caused by certain articles published in this city, they wish to use that for their individual advantage, regardless of justice and careless of the sufferings of those who may be induced to aid them.

It matters not whether the intending invaders are commercial men or disappointed politicians; members of the Legislature or State Prison contractors; or whether their avowed design is to establish or extend the area of freedom. The principle that actuates them—robbery—places them out of the pale of civilization. Violators of the laws of nations, they will be subject to punishment wherever found. What makes their crime still darker and more heinous in character is the well-known fact that an offer has been made by Mexico to sell the identical Territory to the United States. We thus may acquire, by peaceable purchase, lands which these men are anxious to obtain by criminal practices.

Sonora contains one hundred thousand inhabitants, and although divided into factions, they would be sure to coalesce against a common enemy. Disliking one another, as they hate, and an attempt to revolutionise that State by any small party of men must terminate in annihilation. If the new invaders join GANDARA, who is known to be an unmitigated scoundrel, villainous as he is treacherous, what must be the consequence? As soon as his ends are served, he will get rid of his allies, speedily and surely. When they sleep it will be the sleep that knows no waking until the sounding of the last trump. But the invaders expect, after assisting GANDARA into power, to turn traitor to him, oust the Government, declare the soil confiscated, aping the Nicaraguan outlaw, and build up on the ruins a pseudo-republic, in which they may be masters and all the rest slaves. With the knowledge of these circumstances, the flimsy gauze that covers their designs becomes so transparent that he who runs may read. B.

Important from Washington Territory.

BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN UNITED STATES MARINES AND PUGET SOUND INDIANS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The bark *Jenny Ford* arrived last evening in ten days from Teekalet, Puget Sound. She brings very interesting news of Indian difficulties in that quarter.

We are indebted for the subjoined particulars to Captain SARGENT.

A large body of Indians have for some time past been committing depredations on the Sound. They arrived at Teekalet during the night of Nov. 19, in four large war canoes.

The party consisted of seventy men, with their women and children. On the 20th, the United States steamship *Massachusetts* followed in pursuit. Several messages were sent to the Indians, desiring their principal chief to come on board and have a talk with the commander. The party bearing the message were menaced with an attack from the Indians, who went so far as to seize hold of the boat containing the officers. The Indians refused to go aboard, but said they were ready to fight. The danced about the boats brandishing their weapons and whooping. A second and stronger force was sent from the ship after the first had returned, which met with a like reception.

As night was approaching, Capt. SWARTOUT postponed more decisive measures until morning, and transferred the men on board the steamer *Traveler*, with orders to Lieut. FORREST, the officer in command, to prevent the Indians leaving in their canoes during the night. In the morning, about 7 o'clock, Lieut. SIMMS went on board the *Traveler*, and taking the party from her, landed on the beach some distance below the encampment, having with him two officers, twenty-nine sailors and marines, making in all thirty-two men and a boat howitzer. Lieut. SIMMS then advanced towards the principal Indians, who were talking with the interpreter, and told them that they must either leave in their canoes, or he would take them. They would give no definite answer, but returned to their camp and danced about it for several minutes; then seizing their arms, rushed for the woods just behind the encampment.

Lieutenants SIMMS and FORREST, with 29 men, started for the woods, for the purpose of outflanking them, opposite the place of landing, but finding it impossible to ascend the bank, charged up the beach on the encampment, the howitzer attended by an officer. Mr. FENDALL, Captain's Clerk, cleared the way for them with a discharge of cannister. It is impossible to say which commenced the attack. The ships then opened upon them with grape, with great effect, accompanied with a discharge from the steamer *Traveler*.

After setting fire to the encampment, and destroying property to the amount of several thousand dollars, together with their canoes, the party returned with the loss of one killed and one wounded.

In the evening the same party, with the 3d Assistant Engineer, KIND, and Master's mate, MOORE, landed the second time, and was attacked by the Indians, who, however, were routed and fled to the woods.

The Indians sustained a loss of 27 killed and 21 wounded; among the latter, one Chief.

On the 24th, the Indians came on board the *Massachusetts*, and after coming to terms, were taken the same evening to their own country in the English possessions.

San Francisco Markets.

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW.

From the Bulletin, Dec. 20.

The past two weeks have been, without any exception, the dullest that have been experienced during the present year. Certainly, within no preceding fortnight since the first day of January last has so determined an indisposition to buy goods, either on the part of jobbers or speculators, been exhibited. In other seasons it has been remarked that the extreme close of the year was not signalized with much activity in business, but at no former time do we remember that early in December, all disposition to operate in goods died away so completely that the market for the most desirable articles, those in shortest supply, could not be sustained. The primary cause of this apathy is the light demand that has been felt from the country, which has enabled the jobbers to get along with trifling purchases from day to day, and they have accordingly, with scarcely an exception, made no increase to their stocks not warranted by the current requirements of their customers. The uncertainty as to when we may expect an increased inquiry from the interior, and still better, accompanied with more money than has come down of late, and perhaps the belief that goods may be bought thirty or sixty days hence upon as favorable, if not easier terms than now, have alike conspired to prompt the jobbers to reduce their stocks within the narrowest limits possible, the easier to strike an accurate balance of the business of the year now terminating.

The transactions of the past two weeks sum up a small total, chiefly from the experienced impossibility of placing large parcels of goods without the sellers were prepared to accept prices ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. below the rate nominally ruling—in fact, to break down the market, and we may esteem it a fortunate circumstance at this juncture that consignees are now generally intrusted with discretionary powers in regard to disposing of their constituents' property, and it is still more fortunate that the money necessities of parties at home have not been such as to oblige them to order their goods here sold for whatever they would fetch.

The rains which have fallen thus far this season have been productive of but partial benefit to the miners, the accompanying cold weather over the greater portion of the gold-bearing districts having frozen up many of the canals and small streams, while in the northern mines the showers came in the form of snow, which still covers the hills and mountains, and must remain until milder weather makes its appearance. The confident prophecies during the Fall that this would be an early and very severe Winter have thus far failed of fulfillment in the sense intended.

The arrivals of the fortnight have been the *Fleetwood* and *Star of Hope* from New-York, the *Aspasia* from Philadelphia, the *Joseph Peabody* and *Northern Eagle* from Boston, with assorted cargoes; the *Trumbull* from New-York, with coal; the *Chile No. 2*, from Havre, and *Le Bon Pere* from Bordeaux, with French goods; the *Escort* from Batavia, with rice, sugar, coffee and spices; the *M. Ritterschaft* and *Selween* from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; the *Arizona*, *Genova* and *Chalcata*, from Mexico, with Mexican produce and silver; and the *Flying Dart*, from Kauai, with S. I. produce.

Of the fortnight's imports, but a small proportion have been sold; by far the greater bulk of consigned goods were ordered into store by the receivers, from the clear impossibility of finding purchasers.

MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money accommodations during the fortnight has been upon the increase, and is probably as active just now as it has been at any former period within the year. There has been a growing pressure in financial matters ever since the miners were forced to give over river mining for the season, whence a decreased product of gold was at once discoverable, and we look for no improved state of affairs until there shall more rain fall accompanied with mild weather, which will melt the snow upon the mountain sides and fill the ditches and small streams.

We cannot note any change in the rates of interest—the range is 1½@3 ₽ cent. according to the nature of security offered. Plenty of money can be obtained at long time at 1½ ₽ cent. upon real estate where the title is beyond suspicion; upon merchandise the range is 2@3 ₽ cent., according to perishability.

California [illegible]

MARRIED.

At Stockton, [illegible] Sacramento, to [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. John Jason [illegible]

At [illegible] of Weaverville, [illegible]

At Weaverville, Nov. [illegible], Mr. John R. Church to Miss Elizabeth Martin.

In San Francisco, Dec. 6, at the residence of Gilbert A. Grant, Esq., by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., Mr. M. L. Stangroom, of Manchester, England, to Miss Emily Mather, of Albany, N. Y.

In San Francisco, Dec. 4, at the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Charles [illegible], to Miss Catherine [illegible].

In Alameda County, Dec. 4, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John F. Storer to Miss Sarah F. Mix, late of Haverhill, N. H.

In San Francisco, at the Unitarian Church, Stockton-street, Dec. 5, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. James Cook to Miss Clara Ellen Gibson, recently of Salem, Mass.

At the same time and place, Mr. George Chase to Miss Charlotte Augusta Pitman, of Salem, Mass.

In San Francisco, Nov. 30, Mr. Schloss to Miss Esther Summerfield.

In San Francisco, at the Railroad House, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. James Marshall Duncan to Miss Nancy Kennedy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 7, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Fred Borde to Miss Adeline Boelken.

At Salt Lake, Oct. 12, by President Brigham Young, Mr. Brigham Y. Hampton to Miss Bertha M. King.

At Kaysville, U. T., Sept. 30, Mr. James Cliverson to Miss Caroline Roberts.

At Provo City, U. T., Oct. 2, Mr. Clinton Williams to Miss Martha Porter.

In G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, Mr. Gilbert D. Smith to Mrs. Laura L. Shimer.

In Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, Mr. George E. Bourne to Miss Mary Ann Tayburn.

In Sacramento, Dec. 1, by Rev. Father Quinn, Mr. John A. McCloy and Mrs. Ellen Lennelan, formerly of New-Orleans.

In Shasta, Nov. 30, Mr. Robert T. Irwin to Miss Frances S. White.

At Battle Creek, Shasta County, Dec. 2, by E. W. Goodrich, Esq., Mr. Charles Combs to Miss Elizabeth Ann Love.

At Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 19, Mr. M. L. Howell to Miss Nancy A. Turner.

At Sacramento, Nov. 27, Mr. Nat. Holmes to Miss Martha C. Prentice.

In Placer County, Nov. 30, Mr. Wm. T. Boulward to Miss Martha Hurlbut.

In Nevada, Nov. 26, Mr. Robert S. Egbert to Miss Eliza McAuley.

In San Francisco, Dec. 11, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Henry Huyen, of Sacramento City, to Miss Matilde Ehrenport, of San Francisco.

In Nevada County, Nov. 26, Mr. Martin Sperbeck to Miss Eliza Eaton.

At the same place, Nov. 17, K. W. Suhr, Esq., to Mrs. M. A. Carrigan.

At Dutch Bar, El Dorado County, Nov. 25, Mr. E. Mortensen to Miss L. Shultz.

In Placerville, Nov. 23, Mr. J. J. Cullen to Miss Isabella Penno.

At Oakwood Farm, near Tehama, Mr. J. H. Clark to Miss A. G. Hall.

In Sacramento, Dec. 8, by Rev. Father Carson, Patrick O'Rourke, to Miss Bridget Ragan.

At Fort Miller, California, Dec. 3, Lieut. La Rhett L. Livingston, U. S. A., to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. Army.

In San Francisco, Dec. 11, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Kipp, D. D., E. H. Hodges, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Purdy, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 11, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Ellis Holmes to Miss Augusta Copp.

At Brooklyn, Alameda County, Dec. 7, by Judge H. Thorne, Mr. S. W. Levy to Miss Rabette Bloch.

At Eastman's Flat, Trinity River, Nov. 26, Mr. John R. Church, Esq., of Weaverville, to Miss Lizzie A. Martin, of Trinity River.

In Marysville, Nov. 4, W. H. Williams to Rebecca Treese, both of Yuba County.

In San Jose, Dec. 7, Mr. William Toomey, of Montezuma, Tuolumne County, to Miss A. Malvina Wayland, of Santa Clara County.

In Calvary Church, Dec. 14, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Daniel Lambert Foults to Miss Maria Gross, late of New-Orleans.

In Stockton, Dec. 10, Capt. S. W. Quay, late of Nicaragua, to Miss Carmileta Gastillo, all of that city.

At Smith's Flat, El Dorado County, Nov. 11, Mr. Wm. J. Bell, to Miss Mary A. Sanders.

In Marion County, O. T., Nov. 24, Mr. Andrew Murphy, to Miss Elizabeth Cosgrove.

In Linn County, O. T., Nov. 13, Mr. R. W. Wilson to Miss Priscilla O. Yantis.

In Marion County, O. T., Nov. 9, Mr. M. B. Reese to Miss America Hall.

In San Francisco, Dec. 15, by Justice B. Carman, of Fifth District, Mr. Jacob Rogers, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Adelaide Fisher, formerly of New-York.

In Marysville, Dec. 15, Mr. G. W. Lothrop to Mrs. Serena G. Cumpton.

In San Francisco, at Calvary Church, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. James C. Gray, of Oroville, Cal., to Miss Maria M. Saban, of China, Maine.

In San Francisco, Dec. 18, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Archbishop Allemany, Tyler Curtis, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Manuela T. Smith, of Bodega.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Dec. 2, at his residence, Elijah F. Morton, aged 36 years.

At the Downey House, Rough and Ready, Nov. 30, Mr. Adam Smith.

In San Francisco, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, Clotede A., wife of the late Wm. Valiant, of Baltimore, and twin sister of George H. Hossefross, of that city, aged 30 years 1 month and 4 days.

In San Francisco, Dec. 5, Henry Butler, infant son of Henry B. and Fanny Brooks, aged 1 year and 2 months.

In San Francisco, Dec. 5th, Sarah Anne, daughter of Eliza and Wm. Monroe.

In San Francisco, Dec. 7, infant daughter of Edward and Margaret Sayer, aged 10 days, being the fifth child in this family within a few months. All the above children were under ten years of age.

At San Diego, Nov. 23, Lydia A., wife of E. W. Morse, Esq., aged 28 years.

In Shasta County, Nov. 22, Hiram Day, aged 23 years, formerly of Monmouth, Ill.

In Provo City, U. T., Oct. 4, Harriet M., daughter of Dominicus Carter, aged 10 months and 7 days.

At West Jordan Mills, U. T., Oct. 20, Samuel A., son of Samuel Bateman, aged 9 months and 20 days.

At Manti City, U. T., Oct. 9, Sarah, wife of Hazard Wilcox.

At Salt Lake City, after a short illness, James Holt, aged 23 years.

At his residence on Little Cottonwood, Fresno County, Nov. 26, Mr. T. M. Brown, aged about 35 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 16, of consumption, Mr. Antonio Vello, a native of Isle of Malta, aged 23 years.

At Chico, Butte County, Dec. 1, George W., son of Daniel and Mary B. Bidwell, in the 18th year of his age, formerly of Middlebury, Vt.

In Ridgeville, Trinity County, Dec. 1, Richard Copeland, formerly of Reynolds County, Miss., aged about 23 years.

At Mississippi Bar, Sacramento County, Nov. 23, of congestion of the brain, Caroline, only child of James Wilber, aged 2 years, less 10 days.

In Oregon County, Missouri, Mr. Levi Nettle, aged 29 years, formerly a resident of California.

In San Francisco, Dec. 13, Mr. Orrin F. Spencer, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 12, Mary Theresa, daughter of Daniel and Alice Sheehan, aged one year 4 months and 22 days.

At San Jose, Dec. 6, of consumption, Dr. N. E. Branham, aged 44 years.

In Portland, O. T., Nov. 14, of typhoid fever, Elizabeth E., daughter of G. W. and Emily E. Johnson, aged 14 years and 22 days.

In Portland, Nov. 26, Dr. Wm. J. O'Hara, of consumption, aged about 40.

In San Francisco, Dec. 15, John N. Spear, a native of Connecticut, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 17, Mr. Joseph Barry, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 17, Hesta Bragdon, a native of Ireland, late from New-Orleans, aged 28 years.

News from Utah.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF MORMONS—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR YOUNG—SAYINGS OF THE MORMON PROPHETS—MORMON MORALITY ILLUSTRATED.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We have received full files of the Deseret *News* to the 5th November.

In its summary, the *News* coolly remarks that "The world's news is not of much importance, and that the *Western Standard* is causing reckless editors to be a little more shy in dishing up lies, slander, misrepresentation and vituperation concerning the Mormons."

A special conference of Mormons was held at Salt Lake City, from Oct. 18 to 22.

The *News* urges upon the Saints the importance of raising stock, as very great numbers have recently perished of cold and starvation.

In addition to the large number of men and teams, and the liberal amount of flour and clothing already forwarded to aid the immigration yet on the plains, in obedience to the call of the First Presidency, on the 26th, many more are waiving their previous arrangements for the Winter, and starting at the word with their teams, forage, and more clothing for the destitute.

Snow, after falling rapidly for twenty-four hours, was one foot deep at Tooele, and sixteen inches deep at E. T. City, on the morning of the 21st inst. This is unprecedented in our time in that warm valley, and is due to some casual storm streak, for little or no snow has as yet fallen on the west side of that valley, and only enough in this to slightly whiten the ground for a short time.

As the weather is again mild and pleasant, and the snow melted from the first range of hills back of this city, it is not likely that Tooele will long retain its snowy mantle.

A harvest feast came off in Fort Herriman on the 25th ult., at which songs, instructions, thanksgiving, toasts, supper and dance, afforded the participants time of much enjoyment.

His Excellency Governor YOUNG, accompanied by Hon. H. C. KIMBALL and J. M. GRANT, Lieutenant-General D. H. WELLS, Messrs. J. FERGUSON, L. SMITH, J. TOBIN, J. M. BARLOW, and others, left this city on the 15th inst., on a visit to the Shoshone Indians in the neighborhood of Forts Bridger and Supply, and Green River. They expect to be absent some two or three weeks; and, in addition to exerting a salutary [illegible]

[illegible] The news of the [illegible] ... On the [illegible] of the 8th [illegible] camped on East Kanyon Creek, [illegible] River, Gov. YOUNG was so suddenly attacked [illegible] it was deemed advisable to prosecute the journey, and the party arrived in this city on the [illegible]. Since then the Governor's health has improved, and to [illegible].

The Governor and Brothers KIMBALL and GRANT issue a peremptory proclamation, calling upon the Bishops to take prompt measures for the removal of the emigrants from Union-square, and of those hereafter to arrive, into the country, and devise ways and means for their support.

It will be recollected that the Prophet BUCHANAN, in one of his recent tirades against the poor unfortunate women who dared to lament the degradation which they are obliged to suffer in Utah, and to murmur at their hard lot, stated he would set all the women in the Territory free on that day two weeks, to their whining, as he elegantly and feelingly termed it, had not ceased. We have seen the time expired yesterday, running from the 15th of October to the 1st, which the women were to be set at liberty to the end of November, but not one single allusion in relation to the promised emancipation could we find. Of course, at the time we know that there was not the slightest sincerity in this pretended declaration of the prophet, and we alluded to it then, and also now, as it simply as a proof of the degraded condition to which the women of Utah are reduced. They are regarded as very little better than slaves, scarcely a sermon is delivered which does not contain some message slight upon them. Here is a specimen of the manner in which the most trivial indication is proved. It is an extract from a recent sermon of the Prophet BRIGHAM:

"I will say, in regard to [illegible] here to make a noise, they have never yet [illegible] themselves, nor considered or understood their own place in this world, nor the place of others, to know their duty [illegible] other person lying on the earth but themselves; and they think when their bosom people talk, that it is a rather thick [illegible] a dark veil. I cannot say much for the education [illegible] on good feeling, that such persons have. Were I to describe it in a plain way, I should say that they are people of no breeding, that they were never bred, but came up that is about as good a character as I can think [illegible] any mother that will keep a squalling child in a meeting. I have reverence to the congregation, and not know who they are, for you may distinguish by your own without looking, the mothers that have had any teaching and been brought up in civilized society."

The following extract from a recent sermon of HEBER C. KIMBALL? JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, one of the Twelve Apostles, will convey some idea of the high moral conceptions of the Saints:

"I want the women to understand, when they have a good husband, one that does his duty, that he is provident over them, and that they have made covenants to abide the law of that husband. Talk about women leaving their husbands! I would be [illegible] that would leave a good man. A woman that wants to climb up to Jesus Christ, and pass by the man that stands between her and him, is a stink in my nostrils. I have large nostrils, and I often talk about smelling, for my olfactory nerves are very sensitive. I want women to keep their places and to do their duty; but there is a [illegible] pride in woman who wants to leave a good husband, to go to another. What does it matter where you are, if you do your duty? Being in one man's family or the whole human family is not going to save you, but doing your duty before your God will save you."

It will be seen from this above paragraph that the saintly JEDEDIAH censures the habit, albeit in very mild language, of women leaving their husbands, and solemnly announces that "she would be far from taking a woman that would leave a good husband;" thereby allowing the inference to be drawn that if the husband was bad there would be very little difficulty about the matter. JEDEDIAH, like all other prophets, is sound upon the question of enforcing obedience among the women.

News from New-Granada.

CHRISTMAS AT PANAMA—CONSUL CORWINE—ANSWER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE APPEAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY FOR REIMBURSEMENT—THE BRITISH BLOCKADE—DESERTERS FROM WALKER—COMMISSIONER MORSE, ETC.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

Christmas has at length passed by with all its accompaniments of bull-teasing, cockfighting, horse-racing, balls, masquerades, bell-ringing, praying, &c., and the new year has shone forth as bright and cheerful, as if it had not a regret for the sins of its predecessor, or a thought for [illegible] yet to come.

Some of your readers probably have [illegible] about Christmas, but many of them have [illegible] for the benefit of the majority I may [illegible] this particular season of the year in Panama is directly opposite to what you have in New-York, our thermometer standing, at 86° Fahrenheit [illegible] yours is probably 10° below Zero. Our [illegible] has commenced with the new year, [illegible] appears to have fairly stopped and we may [illegible] at least five months of perfect drouth, [illegible] ordinary course of events, it will not rain until the end of May.

The last mail from Bogota brought Consul CORWINE his *exequatur*, which the *wiseacres* of [illegible] had hoped would be refused him by the Government. I learn that our worthy [illegible] there is getting a good deal of annoyance from the Press, which is under the control of the Panama delegate to some extent, who is doing all [illegible] power to upset the able and praiseworthy [illegible] taken by Judge BOWLIN respecting the [illegible] massacre, the tonnage tax, &c., &c. However, the Judge so far keeps ahead of the [illegible] Secretary POMBO finds him as over [illegible] him even in diplomatic letter-writing, of which the Spaniards are so fond.

The *Star and Herald* publishes a translation of the Secretary of State's reply to the appeal of the Pacific Mail Company for reimbursement of the Capitation tax paid by them to this Government from 1850 to 1855, under an illegal decree of the Province of Panama.

The Secretary's logic is rather rich. He [illegible] that although the General Government [illegible] power to declare the law levying this tax [illegible] yet it has no power to order the refunding of money collected under the enforcement of [illegible] illegal law, although it was paid under protest. Well, they certainly understand the principle of construing equity to suit their own purpose at Bogota.

I send you the paper containing the translation, which you may find worth publishing.

Commissioner MORSE went to Carthagena by the British steamer 24th ult., en route for Bogota. I may be mistaken in my views about sending such a man on such an errand, so I shall refrain from commenting upon the appointment until we see what we shall see.

I am glad to notice that Postmaster CAMPBELL has been at length induced to act upon the representations from Panama respecting the unjustness of the postage charge between this place and New-York, which has hitherto been double what it should be, 20 cents,) and that he has concluded to reduce it to the legitimate rate of 10 cents. Of course "Hasta Luego's" remarks in a previous letter on the subject had something to do with bringing about the reduction.

The British vessels of war have all left here—the *Esk* for Acapulco, the *Pearl* for Callao, and the *Monarch* for Valparaiso. The *Tribune* and *Tricomalee* are expected here about the 12th. Rumors are afloat that the French are about to blockade the ports of Peru, and that the British Admiral has gone down to look on.

The *St. Marys'* will probably leave here soon on a cruise to break in the new crew.

The British blockade has not commenced, [illegible] but I understand the last mail brought out instructions to the Admiral of the West Indies squadron to commence as soon as possible.

Two schooners from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, have brought down a number of deserters from WALKER's army in the greatest distress. They say that many others would leave if they could get off. Poor devils, they have been sadly mistaken in joining such an expedition. We have the same reports of WALKER's misfortunes by these vessels that we received from New-York, but not later.

The Railroad Company's schooner *Caroline* went out from New-York to Aspinwall in the astonishing short time of 12 days. She brought out files of the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the 15th ult., giving us two days' later news several days in advance of the regular mail.

The steamer *Columbus* is now in Central America, and may be looked for here about the [illegible] with interesting news from the allied States. She will leave here again on the 17th for Guatemala and intermediate ports.

Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, the late President of the Assembly, and the leader of the "[illegible] barbarians," who fled to Carthagena during the September excitement, returned on the last British steamer.

There is no local news of interest, everything is quiet. The passengers from California leave here for Aspinwall about 7 P. M.

Yours, HASTA LUEGO.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT PANAMA—OPINIONS OF THE NEW-GRANADIAN PRESS THEREON—MOVEMENTS OF [illegible]—THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S—A BALL—NEWS FROM BOGOTA—MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The President's Message, or that portion of [illegible]

which leads upon the question pending between the United States and New-Granada cannot quite a decay, have among a class of public creditors in Europe, and especially in Paris, a very, and also [illegible] to be a Bona estate that holds [illegible] the blackest [illegible] the Emperor Napoleon III. Every Panamaite is a devoted lover of his nationality, but there are many among the most intelligent who acknowledge the difficulties in the way of its maintenance. The resources of the State are insufficient to meet the cost of a good Government, and the National Congress is better disposed to draw money from the Lottery than it is to adopt any for its government. In fact, it draws the whole of the national and small tax, amounting to about $50,000 yearly, which ought to go towards the protection of the transit route. Both the Panamaite and the Granada review the Monroe and of course present strongly against the domestic and personal of the President. The Panamaite says, what is perhaps true, that there was nothing of premeditation in the massacre of the 15th April, that it was caused by the maltreatment of a native by a passenger, because the former insisted upon payment for his fruit; but acknowledges that every foreigner coming into the country, or in transit, is entitled to protection; that such protection was not given on the occasion referred to, and that consequently New-Granada is responsible to the United States in damages. It thinks the whole matter, as well as the mail-car question, might be easily resolved, were the United States actuated by a spirit of justice and slight in the direction—but contends that our Government is making the April massacre a pretext to have concessions from New-Granada which she ought not and cannot grant. It disputes the right of the treaty-making power or of Congress to alienate any portion of the national territory, or to grant municipal control, which amounts to nearly the same thing, to any foreign nation over it. For my own part, I do not believe the Government of New-Granada, if disposed, could safely grant such concessions as the United States have probably demanded. A revolution would undoubtedly sweep out of power any administration that should attempt them. I believe, if our Government acts with the firmness indicated in the President's message, which it undoubtedly should do, forcible possession will have to be taken of the transit route.

It is to be hoped, also, that the President has demanded the trial and punishment of the stupid Governor, FRANCISCO FARNESA, whose cowardice and indifference were the principal causes of the great loss of life. It is a well attested fact that when he arrived on the ground with his single police, the riot was at an end; and that up to that time, not more than one or two persons had been sacrificed by the mob. But FARNESA, under the idea that shots had been fired from the freight-house by the passengers, ordered his armed police to take possession of it, and they began the work of firing upon the building, filled, as it was, with men, women and children. It was then that the slaughter of the Cienega, supposing, and properly so, that they had the countenance of the Government, commenced a regular slaughter, by which fifteen or twenty persons fell, and a systematic sack of the depôts, shops, and hotels. It is something new in military science for a commander to defend his friends by assisting the enemy to shoot them down. There are also several white villains suggesting about Panama, who doubtless took advantage of the Governor's stupid order, to wreak their vengeance upon "los Yankees." They also raised a few feet of hemp. For several days after the massacre the negroes of the Cienega were selling, in the public streets, watches, jewelry, clothing and effects of the passengers, of which they had robbed them; and it was a fact known to the Governor that many men, that is a dozen outside the walls there were round full of trunks and carpet-bags, partly filled with goods, which the negroes continued to peddle out up to the arrival of the *St. Mary's*, without a single step being taken by FARNESA to reclaim the property, or to punish the robbers and murderers.

In Cuba, Mexico, and in fact, in all Spanish America, the provincial governors are generally petty tyrants, whom the Central Government has to coax and flatter, but whom they seldom dare punish. Thus, these men, having no masters, and not knowing the meaning of the word patriotism care nothing for the consequences of their acts to their country, so long as they can fill their pockets, or satisfy their revenges. It is right, of course that the national treasury should be made to respond to the sufferers in such cases, but a severe personal castigation of the offenders would go far towards abolishing the evils which our countrymen are forever called upon to endure, without redress, in these countries.

Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE, U. S. Special Commissioner to Bogota, left Aspinwall for Carthagena Dec. 22, and arrived there on the 26th. He will reach Bogota about Jan. 10.

The New-Granadian Congress will assemble at Bogota on Feb. 1, and it is not probable Mr. MORSE will effect anything before its convocation. Mr. BOWLIN, when the last mail left, on the 10th, had made no progress towards the settlement of the difficulties. Several angry notes are said to have passed between him and POMBO, Secretary of State, and it was apprended by some that he might break off all negotiation before the arrival of Mr. MORSE. Mr. M. spent a couple of days here, and visited the Islands in the Bay. He does not appear to be much of a TALLEYRAND in diplomacy—evidently holding the opinion that there should be nothing secret in that science, and is extremely egotistical. But his line of conduct is undoubtedly squarely charted out to him by Mr. MARCY—so that these drawbacks will not probably materially affect his mission. In one particular his appointment is a happy one. He speaks French fluently, and gets along tolerably well in Spanish. No man should occupy a diplomatic or consular post who is unable to speak the language of the country to which he is sent.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* will go to Nicaragua as soon as the *Decatur* arrives from San Francisco to relieve her, which will be in about six weeks. From thence she will probably visit Callao, but must shortly go into dock at Mare Island, California, as she is rotten and leaky. Her supplies, and also those of the *Independence*, arrived out across the Isthmus in good order. The following is a list of her new officers:

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Captain; J. S. Maury, Lieutenant; D. P. McCorkle, Lieutenant; T. T. Houston, Lieutenant; Ed. McD. Reynolds, Lieutenant of Marines; William H. Ward, Master; J. W. Taylor, Surgeon; W. A. Ingersoll, Purser; S. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon; J. G. Mitchell, Passed Midshipman; G. T. Thomas, Passed Midshipman; L. R. Pitch, Midshipman; J. G. Mosely, Midshipman; P. J. Miller, Boatswain; L. E. Ellis, Gunner; E. A. Hewitt, Carpenter; H. W. Franklin, Sailmaker; P. Quinn, Purser's Clerk.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Monarch*, 84, and corvette *Pearl*, 21, went to sea on the 28th, immediately on the arrival of the British mail. It is reported they are to land again to blockade Peruvian ports, with a view to enforce the payments of interest on British bonds. I believe the Peruvian Government has not been very regular lately in these payments, but nevertheless the rumor is possibly incorrect.

A splendid ball was given to the officers of the ships of war in port on the 23d. The subscription list was headed by the British Consul. He first intended it solely for Admiral BENCE and his command. But many of the natives, who were called on to subscribe, either objected to confer upon the Britons this such a special mark of their favor, particularly as one had been growing a great deal lately at the dilatoriness of Señor POMBO in making over the needful due his mistress, and was even threatening a blockade of the New-Granadian ports. And as the Yankees were graciously permitted to lend their assistance to the fund, and Brother Jonathan was let in. It was rehoking to see the stars and stripes, the cross of St. George, and the flag of New-Granada lovingly entwined; but in view of the fact that both nations have quite an account to balance with this country, one could not avoid the reflection

[illegible] Mr. Secretary of the American Legation to Peru, with his lovely wife, were detained here a fortnight, and called for Calling to the British consulate of the coast. Mr. CAVERLY's friends will be glad to know that his health, which was very bad, has greatly improved since he left New-York. I am gratified to hear that the petition for the removal of Hon. J. RANDOLPH CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, purporting to emanate from citizens of Lima and Callao, is a fabrication. It was taken to Washington by Don Pedro Sarrea, of San Francisco notoriety, and a German Jew by the name of Lauer, a Chinese slave-trader at Lima. Mr. CLAY has been our representative for the past nine years, greatly to the credit of our country and to the satisfaction of the more respectable of its citizens residing in Peru.

The schooner *Caroline*, which left New-York on the 15th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th, bringing ten days later news from the States.

The American propeller *Columbus*, Capt. Dow, belonging to the Railroad Company, left here for Salvador and Costa Rica on the 21st. She will bring back a cargo for New-York, to go by way of Aspinwall.

Panama is excessively dull and quiet. The rains have ceased and the railroad is in excellent order.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 11th December, and from Carthagena to the 26th. The Republic is in a complete state of tranquillity. The cholera had broken out in Rio Hache, but was not very fatal. General CORTEZ, from Mexico, who has been paying SANTA ANNA a visit at Turbaco, had gone to Europe, it is reported, to ask for Spanish assistance in crushing out COMONFORT, and restoring the immunities of the church.

Orders had arrived out to the British Admiral at Jamaica to blockade the ports of New-Granada, Panama and Aspinwall, excepted on account of the non-settlement of the Mackintosh Claim. The order would be carried into effect immediately.

Señor POMBO, Secretary of State, had refused to refund $122,255 78, which sum was levied upon and paid by passengers to and from California between January, 1850, and December, 1853.

AMOS CORWINE, Esq., received his exequatur as Consul by the last mail from Bogota. It was supposed it would be denied him on account of his recommendation as Commissioner, that the United States seize upon the transit route.

I notice, since my return here, that Mr. WELLS' New-Granada Canal Company, for opening the dike from Carthagena to the Magdalene River, has bursted and gone to the dogs, and that a suit has been commenced against some of the stockholders for swindling. I also notice a whitewashing card of Mr. HENRY WELLS in the TIMES. I am not disposed to dig up dead men's bones; but I cannot help reminding the innocent flats who were gulled by the magnificent programme of this concern, and have, consequently, lost their money, that I warned them against this bogus concern in season, through the columns of the TIMES. To my statement, that the estimates of the Company were not half large enough for the completion of the work—that not a shovel of earth had been removed, and that I had no faith in the Company, Mr. WELLS, in a card, indignantly dissented, calling me a wiseacre, and using other sarcastic language. But I have always found these quiet warnings of the newspapers to have but little weight with a class of addle-pated small capitalists, that abound in every large city. They imagine because a man makes a great spread in the world that he must be a a pattern of astuteness and honesty. They love to be cheated by such fellows. F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War in Nicaragua—Repulse of the Allies by Gen. Walker at St. George—Strength of the Allies—Position of the Contending Forces—Walker at Omotepe attacked by Indians—Costa Rican account of the loss of the Once de Abril—Walker's men Hemmed in at Granada—Desertions—Official Dispatches—The Nicaragua Transit Interrupted, &c.

The steamship *Orizaba* from San Juan del Sur, on the 8th December, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Her advices, therefore, are four days later than those received in New-York. The only news not previously reported, we find in the following paragraphs:

"General WALKER's army were at Rivas, and that place was being fortified. Garrisons were being established and fortified at San Juan del Sur, and Virgin Bay."

Under the head of "the very latest," we read in the California *Alta*:

"On the 6th, Gen. WALKER went up to Rivas with a portion of the new recruits and his main army, in all consisting of 450 men, for the purpose of attacking the enemy posted at that place, to the number of 600 strong. On the next night he was attacked at St. George, on the Lake Shore, and repulsed the enemy with no loss to his own forces."

Our dates from Punta Arenas are up to the 17th Dec. CANAS, commander of the Costa Rican forces against WALKER, was near or in Rivas on the 12th, with 600 men. WALKER had 400 men at St. George, a mile or two from Rivas, and CANAS wrote that he should attack the Americans the next day, unless WALKER took the initiative.

The whole allied force against the filibusters now in the field, according to Costa Rican papers, is about 2,000 men—500 more from Salvador and 500 from Costa Rica would enter Nicaragua immediately. WALKER's whole available force was not reckoned to exceed 800.

The *Boletin Oficial* contains columns of names of contributers in money, horses, mules, clothing and provisions for the Costa Rican force. Woman and children, and every class of society, figure in the list. The Punta Arenas and other papers claim that WALKER is on his last legs, and that the war is virtually ended.

From a private letter written before the departure of the *Joseph Hewitt*, which left Punta Arenas on Dec. 11, the Panama *Star and Herald* learns that the post had just arrived from Nicaragua, bringing letters from Gen. BELLOSO to Gen. CANAS.

The first is dated Massaya, Nov. 27, 1856, and informs Gen. CANAS that the writer (Gen. BELLOSO) had been at Granada on the previous day, that the city was reduced to ashes, and that 200 Yankees remained shut up in the church of Guadaloupe. On being called upon to surrender they arrogantly refused. On the next day "St. Peter," a very large gun, was to make them flee, and this was expected to be the last of them. After this job was concluded, a force was to be left in Granada, another in Massaya, and the bulk of the army, under Gens. PARRENO and MARTINEZ, was to be marched to operate with Gen. CANAS, against San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

The next letter is dated Granada, Dec. 1. At this time the Church was not yet taken, though the General was momentarily in expectation of that event. He states the number of filibusters who had fallen since the 24th to be three hundred, and that the loss of the allied was small.

Private letters state that the Indians on the Island of Omotepe had risen against WALKER, and killed fifteen of his men. A General Fran, or some such name, (for the MSS. is illegible,) had to make his escape in a canoe. The Indians had taken to the woods, having no more ammunition. WALKER, with 150 men, had attempted to retake Granada from the lake, but failed in his attempt.

COSTA RICAN ACCOUNT OF THE ONCE DE ABRIL IN THE RECENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

From the Boletin Oficial, Dec. 12.

It is our painful task this week to have to announce the loss of the *Once de Abril*, so recently fitted as a war vessel for the protection of our coast. Our readers will recollect that the ill-fated vessel left Punta Arenas, barely a month ago, carrying with her reinforcements for General CANAS' army; unhappily she did not appear off San Juan del Sur, until after General CANAS had evacuated that place, hence neither men nor supplies have ever reached that officer, and we much fear the greater portion of the brave volunteers, who so cheerfully enrolled themselves to fight their country's cause on same terms, have met an unlooked for and untimely death. Full particulars have not reached us, but from all we can glean it would appear, whilst engaged in combat with the [illegible] of the Once de Abril [illegible] and have up [illegible] board, save 41, who were picked up by their opponent. Of this number 31 appear to have escaped injury, the others were more or less wounded—all are said to have been captured and removed to Virgin Bay, where they remain prisoners of war.

We hold it to be a most fortunate circumstance that General CANAS should have formed as early a junction with the allies as he was done so, the crisis situation would have been a most perilous one, for we must not forget, that after defeating the enemy on the 11th, and retreating, as he did, upon Rivas on the 12th, he must have been in great want of all the munitions of war.

When the fight commenced the *Once de Abril* labored under the greatest possible disadvantages, arising from the crowded state of her decks, and the impossibility of maneuvering or of working her guns effectively, and doubtless to these causes may be attributed the sad calamity.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

In lieu of our readers acquainted with the operations of the war, we feel ourselves authorized in giving them below:

Official Dispatches from Costa Rica.

BRIEF SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY.—WALKER having been routed in this town returned to Granada with [illegible] a considerable number of wounded. The first thing this wretched usurper did, was to embark all his wounded, movables and everything he has stolen, sending them to the island of Ometepe, in the lake of Nicaragua, and having thrown himself entrenched, he left orders for the destruction of that beautiful town. His firelings executed his orders, and Granada is now one heap of ruins. Guadalupe-street and a block round the square being all that is left unburnt. On being informed of this, in concert with the other Generals, I ordered the advance of the allied army on that place, and yesterday I reconnoitred, in person, the situation of our troops and also that of the enemy's forces, and I found that the enemy is very disadvantageously placed, being confined to the centre of the town, without any mode of escape, so that they are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or dying where they are.

They are likewise cut off from receiving any further supplies of men or provisions that may come by water, as the steamers cannot approach the wharf without danger, and even in the event of landing they could not communicate with the town, as our troops occupy the beach and the walls of Guadalupe Church.

Hoping to find you at the same time that a part of the allied forces occupy the San Francisco quarter, adjoining the walls of the houses occupied by the enemy.

On my return to Rivas I saw one of the steamers start in the direction of Virgin Bay, and I presume she has gone to bring the filibuster force from there and from San Juan del Sur, to assist them in their present struggle.

It is therefore necessary that you investigate the point with all dispatch, and should those places be unoccupied you should march, in conjunction with General JEREZ, and take possession of them, as the present opportunity should not be lost. According to information I have received, WALKER himself is shut up within the town, and it may probably be the case, from the fact of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, and the return of the steamer in which he went away. Should it be so, I consider the war at an end. The loss which the allied army has suffered during the siege, up to the present time, is very small, the enemy having had a greater amount of killed. In the Guadalupe Church alone he lost about 50 men.

Hoping you are well, I remain, &c.,

RAMON BELLOSO.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Costa Rica, of Dec. 18, gives the following as the latest news:

News from Rivas is to Dec. 5. WALKER, with 400 men, arrived at San Jorje, one league from Rivas, and prepared to attack the division under Gen. CANAS. Only a few skirmishes with the advanced guards had taken place. CANAS had 600 men, who were in good health, and well supplied with munitions of war and provisions.

WALKER, in one of the lake steamers, was constantly on the move between Virgin Bay, Ometepe and Granada. According to the most reliable accounts, the forces of WALKER consisted of 160 men in Virgin Bay, 40 men in a hotel near San Juan, 150 in the steamers, 50 guarding 300 wounded and sick in Ometepe. This force, with 250 lost in Massaya, and 580 in Granada, constitutes all his force, not reckoning those at Castillo, or on the river.

On the 1st of December 200 men remained, hemmed in, in the ruins of the church of Guadalupe, in Granada, who fought with desperation, and were without water, and had to subsist on their horses. They obstinately refused quarter, though offered to them by General BELLOSO.

Of the crew of the *Once de Abril*, only forty-eight reached San Juan alive; five died next day, and thirty were sent prisoners to Virgin Bay. Of the crew of the *San José*, 19 out of 33 were either killed or wounded.

WALKER's forces are said to be very badly off, having nothing but a little beef (without any salt) to eat, in consequence many are dying of dysentery and other complaints of the climate.

DESERTERS FROM WALKER'S ARMY—THEIR DISTRESSED CONDITION.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

For the last few months every vessel arriving from Punta Arenas and other Central American ports on the Pacific has brought to this place one or more destitute men, deserters from the army of Mr. WALKER, who invariably state that they were induced by the false representations made to them by WALKER's agents in the United States to go out to Nicaragua, some as settlers, with promises of grants of land, others of mechanical employment, and not a few allured by the mining prospects held out by WALKER's decoy ducks; but all of whom found, on reaching the country, that they were forced under pain of death to join his ranks. These men, of course, generally take the first opportunity of escaping from the tyrant's bondage, and prefer the risk of falling into the enemies hands to remaining WALKER's slaves, subject to every species of hardship, and compelled to take part in a cause for which they have no sympathy. Such are the great majority of the "Walker men" who arrive at this port, and such, we are informed by those who have visited the Central American ports, are the poor fellows who are found there, unable to get away and living on the charity of the residents.

Those who have come down here have been most kindly passed over the Railroad by the Company to Aspinwall, where they either find employment, or are enabled to work their way home in the steamers or sailing vessels.

The sad condition of these unfortunate men, and the probability that many more will, under like circumstances, be thrown among us, calls loudly for the interference of the United States Government to put a stop to the nefarious practices of WALKER's press-gang, and protect its citizens from being imposed upon in a manner which not only trifles with the lives of individuals but brings the whole nation into disrepute. An immediate stop should be put to this nefarious practice which results in death, starvation, or abject want to the poor victims of WALKER's misrepresentations. It should be known that the case of these men is one in which the United States Consul cannot officially interfere, he has no power either to pass them home, or to relieve them on behalf of his Government, though in his private capacity he affords them every assistance in his power; but considering the circumstance, it appears to be one of those peculiar cases for which the Government might grant extraordinary powers for the relief of its deceived and distressed citizens.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT INTERRUPTED.

The steamship *Thomas* reached Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 23d December. No tidings of WALKER had been received at San Juan for some days before her departure. WALKER had appropriated the steamers on the lake and river to his own use. SCOTT had quarrelled with him and stopped running on the river. The fleet was beginning to leave; all are soon to go. The *Imperieuse* had left for home; the *Arrogant* and *Archer* are soon to follow, and the *Cossack* and *Tartar* have gone to Jamaica.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Revolution in Peru.

ADDRESS OF VIVANCO—MANIFESTO FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—MOVEMENTS OF ECHENIQUE—CONFLICT AT ARICA—RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION SENT TO CAPTURE THE APURIMAC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The revolution in Peru against CASTILLA and his Government is rapidly gaining ground. Our newspaper dates are to the 11th December—letters to the 12th. After the *Apurimac* and *Loa* had declared in favor of the revolution, Gen. VIVANCO issued an address to the people of Peru, in which they are told they are being ground to dust beneath the heel of the despot—that religion and public morality are suffering—and that the country is going to the dogs generally. Of course he promises all sorts of benefits to the people if they will join his standard.

On the other hand, the National Convention at Lima has issued a long manifesto, telling what that body and the Dictator have done and are doing, and the country is [illegible] the people [illegible] the fleets of the Pacific (in which, by the way, 1,000 men on each side fought for days within distance that spectators from Lima connected with position between the two armies), connecting the people to frown upon the factious, and promising the latter speedy annihilation.

All sorts of pretexts are given in different parts of the country by the leaders for the present outbreak. Some allege that the deposition of CASTILLA led to it; others, that the priests are dissatisfied with the new Constitution, which makes them partially amenable to the civil law; while others again, attribute it to the tyranny of CASTILLA's lieutenants—the Provincial Governors. All these things undoubtedly help it along. But as my last I touched upon some of the main reasons for dissatisfaction with CASTILLA's Government. There are three causes for the revolutions which have afflicted Peru latterly, that I have not touched upon, and these are the three fiends that constitute almost the sole revenue—the Chinchas. So long as the guano lasts there will be continual struggles among the different factions and chiefs for the plunder of the people. Take away these stealings and revolution would be no longer a chronic disease in Peru. Almost the whole country is now in arms. In the south of the republic the people are pronouncing in favor of VIVANCO; in many places north of Callao for ECHENIQUE. In Lambyeque the people had had a conflict with a company of forty Government infantry and a picket of horse, beating them. Cajaca, Trujillo, Huancayo, Ica, Paita, all ports north of Callao, had raised the standard of revolt. In Paita, on the 16th, when the British steamer touched in, she found cannon planted on the beach to prevent the landing of Government troops, which it was supposed she had on board.

Gen. ECHENIQUE, with many of his adherents, was at Valparaiso the 1st of December, but they were preparing to return to Peru. If he shall join his interests with VIVANCO, the chances are that CASTILLA will have to succumb. He cannot rely upon his soldiers—if a single regiment is excepted. He is reported to have said that if he cannot put down the revolution, he will shut himself up in the fortification of Callao and defend himself to the last.

I gave you in my last the particulars of the loss to the Government of the *Apurimac*, 48-gun steam frigate, and *Loa*, both of which had pronounced for VIVANCO. These two vessels entered the port of Arica on the 26th November, and summoned it to surrender. Just as the people were about to comply with the demand, two companies of the Ayacucho division—government troops—entered the town, and a conflict ensued between them and sixty-five men sent on shore by the *Apurimac*. Seventeen were killed and thirty-four wounded on both sides, the victory being with the naval force. The *Loa* fired four shots into the town, and was prevented from doing further damage by H. B. M. ship *Tribune*, which was in the bay. On the 28th the *Apurimac* and *Loa* sailed with four of the officers and twenty of the soldiers of the Ayacuchos, and were at Islay at last dates. It appears that the *Apurimac* found $140,000 on board the *Loa* when she pronounced, instead of $70,000 as I wrote you. A part of this money was paid to the crews and the rest would go for the purchase of coals, &c.

The expedition fitted out at Callao with the avowed intention of capturing the *Apurimac* and *Loa*, had rather a comical termination. It appears that two of the vessels, the *Ucayali* and *Tumbes* were ordered to touch at the Chincahas to suppress an insurrection there. They were fallen in with by the British ship *Sea King*, bound to Calao, the Captain of which essayed to speak the *Tumbes*. But the *Tumbes* was in a great hurry and wouldn't stop—so John Bull tried his hand on the flag-ship, the *Ucayali*, which was a mile and a half in the rear, and with better success. About half an hour was lost in the exchange of news and civilities—but when the *Ucayali* was again put in motion, the commander-in-chief found the *Tumbes* had cracked on all steam, changed her course, and was about six miles away. He made signals for her to heave to, but it was no go—so he took his ship back to Callao, and reported he had lost his consort by his politeness to the surest Britisher. At last accounts the *Tumbes* had joined the *Apurimac* fleet, and was going at Arica, with orders to assist that town in pronouncing for VIVANCO. It is expected the *Ucayali* and *Jamaica*, the only vessels of the fleet left to CASTILLA, with the exception of the *Amazonas*, will run away the first favorable opportunity. Indeed, a conspiracy to carry off the former had already been discovered, in which a young man by the name of LIDDRIDGE, an American, I believe, was complicated and arrested. The *Amazonas* steam-frigate, I think, is on a foreign station.

The revolutionists at the Chinchas, finding that CASTILLA had lost his fleet, offered to sell guano to any vessel that would buy, at $5 per ton. It is reckoned now, you are aware, at over $30 a ton on board. On this news reaching Callao, H. B. Majesty's ship *President*, 50 guns, and the French steamer *Lamoine*, sailed at once for the Chinchas, to prevent the illicit exportation of the article.

On the 28th of November, CASTILLA ordered the arrest of 28 prominent individuals at Lima and Callao, charged with conspiracy. Most of them were taken. Gen. CARCAVEDO, member of the National Convention, brother and son, were taken at Callao.

A large fleet of vessels had arrived at Callao in the fortnight preceding the sailing of the steamer, with guano charters. At the Islands freights were but £4 per ton, to Europe, and about the same price to the United States. But vessels were arriving with charters as high as £4 15s.

Bolivia.

OPPOSITION TO CORDOVA—SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS—YELLOW FEVER.

CORDOVA, who was elected, some two years since, to fill the place of President, occupied by his father-in-law, BELZU, begins to find considerable opposition to his rule. The army, in general, is against him, which, in the Spanish-American Republics, ought to be quoted in a man's favor. He has granted a general amnesty to political exiles, including General SANTA CRUZ, who is invited to return to Bolivia within forty months, to urge the claims he has pending before the Supreme Court.

Like most other South American and Mexican potentates, however, CORDOVA fears the press, and has suppressed two newspapers, one at Cochabamba and the other at Potosi. He has also revived the old spy system. On the 6th November, an attempt at revolution was made at Potosi, but without success.

The Government had ordered a survey for a railroad from La Paz to Tacua, the present traveled route being unsafe.

The yellow fever was raging in villages North of La Paz. The new gold mines of Choquemata were a complete failure. Dates from the capital are to the 28th November.

Ecuador.

We have no late news from this Republic, the British steamer not having touched in to Guayaquil on her passage North.

Chili.

THE RAILROAD TO SANTIAGO—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS—GRAND CELEBRATION AT SANTIAGO—BUSINESS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The British steamer left Valparaiso on the 1st December, with papers to the 30th November.

President MORETT was shortly expected at Valparaiso to spend part of the warmer season for the benefit of his wife's health.

The railroad to Santiago would soon be opened to Limache, a distance of thirty miles from Valparaiso. The difficulties already surmounted in this great enterprise were the principal ones to be apprehended on the line. The only obstacle now is the pass in the chain of mountains, at the base of which is the valley of Santiago—and three companies of engineers are examining and surveying the most depressed passes. In three or four years it is expected the whole road will be completed and connected with the Southern one, placing Valparaiso and Santiago in direct communication with Talca, 300 miles in the interior. Government had permitted the directors of the Southern line to export, duty-free, 6000 marks of silver to Europe, to [illegible] material for the road. [illegible] will be much benefited by [illegible] during the Summer, connecting with the Valparaiso line.

Government has given $5,000 to aid in the opening of a carriage road between Serena and the port of Ambosalle; $500 a year in aid of the hospital of Illapel; $3,000 to aid in forming an embankment on the beach between Coquimbo and the new Custom-House; $2,500 to defray the expenses of seven Sisters of Charity from France to Chili; the same amount to twenty-seven missionary friars to attend to the spiritual of Chiloe and Chiloé. Government has also purchased from Don Jesus Bunay, the proprietorship of the *Agricultural Guide*, and is to adapt it to the circumstances of Chile.

The most important movement among all the improvements and enterprises going on in Chile, and which will be of vast benefit to the commerce of the world, is the one to erect lighthouses on such points of the Chilian coast as most need them. HENRY SIMPSON, Esq., has been appointed to report upon the places, and to superintend the construction of the houses. The first one will be erected at Valparaiso.

Government had chartered a company with $120,000 capital to make beet-root sugar. The shares are 500 at $200 each. A privilege has also been granted to ALEXANDER SEURAT for smelting ores by his new process.

Monuments are to be erected at Santiago to the distinguished Chilian patriots O'HIGGINS, CARRERA and PORZALES.

The Intendante of Santiago had invited the co-operation of householders in repairing the streets, also, of the bakers, in lowering the price of bread.

A decree orders the Tahitian flag to be placed on the same terms of reciprocity as the French.

Two brigs, the *Cæsar Helena* and the *Gaasbeek*, have arrived at the port of Morett with 300 German emigrants, sent forward by the agent of the Chilian Colonization Society, and destined for the colonization of Llanquihue. On their arrival aid was rendered them to facilitate their settlement.

On the 20th the Valparaiso Literary and Scientific Society held its first meeting; Mr. LLOYD, engineer of the Santiago railroad, delivered a discourse on the occasion, which was much praised. Rev. Mr. R. DENNETT also addressed the meeting.

On the 18th, the ladies of the Holy Heart had a grand celebration in Santiago, in honor of the opening of that institution, the object of which is to protect poor young women from the temptations of vice. Thirty young women, from 15 to 26 years of age, took refuge in the institution on the day of its opening. *El Mercurio* says, "the ceremony was the sublimest ever presented by Christian philanthropy." New-York would do well to emulate Santiago in this respect, and establish a "Holy Heart" on a grand scale. If Chile would get rid of the absurd ecclesiastical law which forbids marriages between Catholics and Protestants, she would save many poor girls and some rich ones from prostitution.

General ECHENIQUE, late President of Peru, had chartered a vessel to take himself and followers to Peru, to take part in the revolution, but it being found the vessel had no papers, she was stopped by the Custom House authorities. They were looking for another vessel.

The new 20-gun steamship *Esmeralda*, just out from England, where she was built, was going to Peru, but with what object was not known.

A class of vagabonds, in much vogue in New-York, known with you as pettifoggers, but in Chili as *tinterillos*, have been kicking up a little muss in Valparaiso. The editor of *El Mercurio* having called upon the law to suppress these nuisances, or as the editor expresses it, "to prevent them from meddling with other people's business," they considered themselves aggrieved, and commenced a suit against him for libel. A Jury declared him culpable; but a second Jury, who "were to classify the crime and fix the sentence," declared the editor absolved, and dismissed the cases. Sensible Jury, that latter one.

The copper mines of Copiapo were paying so enormous a profit that they were attracting the public attention.

Dried, untanned or salted hides will no longer be considered as *ceina*, i. e., admitted on the same terms as dried beef, but will be subjected to the usual duty of 25 per cent. Chewing and smoking tobacco will in future be reckoned "as monopolized."

Flour was scarce at Concepcion, at $9 75 the 200 pound sack; for the Ramos and Ferrer brand $11, at six months, was paid. Santiago, San Cristobal, and Santo Domingo, brought $11 25, six months. Wheat was scarce at Concepcion, at $5 50 the fanega. In Santiago there is not a single bag disposable for exportation. It was still feared the "polville," or rust, would injure the crop.

The markets still continue dull. All articles of merchandise are abundant, except sugar and coffee, of which the stocks are small, or held for higher prices. Cottons were dull, except American gray shirting, which was scarce. Carolina rice, $6 67 to $7 per barrel. Lard, $20 per quintal, in tins; $16 75 in kegs. White paint wanted. Tallow, good Montevideo and American, $14 to $15; some had arrived from California mixed with bad flour. Carpetings and muslins slow of sale. Cotton and woollen fabrics of fashionable patterns, superior barege and tapestry, scarce and in demand. Liquors, wines and oils plenty and low. Saltpetre, last sales, $2 37½.

In freights, vessels for the guano trade are taken at higher figures. Nitrate from Iquique to Cork, for orders, at £3 2s. 4d.; to the Continent, £3 12s. 6d. Wheat and flour from Talcahuano to Sidney, £2 10s. to £3. Ores from Caldera to Liverpool, £3 15s. American bark *Rocky Mines* was chartered to take guano from Chincha to Havre at £4 7s. 6d. F. W. R.

News from Australia.

ONE DAY LATER—A CASE OF SACRILEGE—ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PANAMA AND AUSTRALIA.

We have only one day later from Sidney to October 14. The *Herald* does not contain a particle of news of commercial or other especial interest. At Campbelltown some scoundrels had entered the Catholic Church, torn down the altar, broken the crucifixes, tore and knotted the robes, hangings and screens, scattered the sacred vessels about, and in fact destroyed everything they could lay their sacrilegious hands upon. The people of the town held an indignation meeting and subscribed £150 to repair damages.

Our correspondent writing from Panama, says:

"There is an American family in Panama bound to New-York. They left Sidney October 14, were detained nearly a fortnight in Valparaiso for the British steamer, ten days here for the New-York steamer, and will arrive in New-York after a lengthy and very expensive voyage of three months. With steamers direct to Panama, six or seven weeks would have been saved, and more than half the expense. The British have for a long time talked of establishing a line to Australia across this Isthmus. It will no doubt furnish the quickest communication England can have with her colony.

News from the West Indies.

CONDITION OF JAMAICA—ESCAPED AFRICANS DISCOVERED IN A BOAT OFF BARBADOES—NEWS FROM ANTIGUA—FLOURISHING CONDITION OF DOMINICA.

We receive by the *George Law* files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 24th ult. There is scarcely an item of news.

In reviewing the resources of the island, the Cornwall *Chronicle* says:

"A resection of some kind would be necessary to resuscitate Jamaica from her present drooping and sickly condition, and nothing would sooner do so than some important additional article of manufacture than sugar."

In Barbadoes there had been held anniversary meetings of the religious bodies of an interesting character—those of the Wesleyans and the Church Missionary Society, presided over by Governor HINCKS, and the Moravians by the Attorney-General.

This island was again to be deprived of the invaluable services of Colonial Secretary WALKER, who had received instructions to remain for an indefinite period, the government of Grenada.

A schooner-rigged boat had been boarded by the assistant Harbor Master, five miles to leeward of Barbadoes, and on which had been detected [illegible]

[illegible] Havana.

[illegible] City, Captain [illegible], on the 3d inst., at 4 A. M., with [illegible] and a heavy [illegible] 8 P. M. The Empire City transferred her mails and passengers to steamship *Orizaba* [illegible] ing, and sailed at noon for New-York, where she arrived yesterday.

On the 9th inst., lat. 25° 42', lon. 79° 40', she changed signals with bark [illegible], lat. 29° 10', lon. 78° 40', saw bark [illegible] a bark showing [illegible] it. The Empire City has experienced very heavy westerly weather south of Hatteras.

PROBABLE SUPPRESSION OF CHACONY.—THE SLAVE DEPÔT—BUSINESS AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

Our last steamer from Vera Cruz gave us [illegible] ing of more recent date than you have received.

It is probable that CHACONY will escape the extreme penalty for having carried out and [illegible] the recent conspiracy at the "Isle of Pines." Had the Government of the United States paid more attention to the cases of CHACONY and his associates, who were illegally tried and condemned by the Captain-General of Spain for being engaged in bringing slaves from the coast of Africa to Cuba, the execution of CHACONY, under the influence of despair, would not have taken place. We are expecting all the prisoners here, some of them have already arrived of those implicated in the frustrated attempt.

The holidays have passed with the usual demonstrations. Our streets were filled with masquerades of all the class of Ali's Bazaar [illegible] dressing and dancing, and hideous [illegible] trol our senses. We are rejoiced to be once more free of these things, and enabled to return to the every-day affairs of life.

Our stock of new sugars is 3,000 hogsheads, 16,000 boxes—no prices determined since the former have passed—and no transactions. Exchanges, New-York, 4¼ to 6% discount; other Northern points, 6% to 7 do.; New-Orleans, 4% to 5 do. Freights are improving, and there is some demand for vessels for the European trade. The health of the city good, and weather favorable.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Starkville (Miss.) *Advocate* contains the particulars of the murder of ROBERT BURNS, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, "in that place, by Dr. W. D. [illegible] whom he had had a difficulty a few days before. "Going near Burns's stable, Dr. [illegible] buggy, and walked within about [illegible] Burns, who was engaged in harnessing his horse, beckoned to a negro who was standing near [illegible] out of the way, as the murderous [illegible] and firing. At the instant of his firing Burns [illegible] around and received the contents of the gun full in the face. The reason his [illegible] fell to the earth, exclaiming: 'My God!' Upon this [illegible] advanced within ten paces, and fired the second shot, the whole charge taking effect in his [illegible] Dr. [illegible] STEVARTCOTTY approached him, and drawing a pistol put it close to his head and shot [illegible] eyeball from its socket; then pouring the contents of his breast, he fired a fourth shot into the body of the already dead man. Mrs. BURNS and her children rushed from the house screaming, while Dr. [illegible] coolly walked away, got into his buggy, and drove off."

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1857.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over [illegible] copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after. The price of advertising will, until further notice, be [illegible] cents a line.

News from California, Central America and the South Pacific.

The United States mail steamship *George Law*, with the California mail of the 20th ult., and $1,[illegible],177 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The most important event that has taken place in California during the fortnight ending Dec. 20, is a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, declaring that an act passed by the last Legislature, appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Sierra Nevada to the Sacramento Valley, is unconstitutional. The principle upon which this decision stands is to be found in the 8th article of the Constitution of California, which enacts that no debt can be contracted by the State exceeding in amount $300,000 over and above the annual revenue, unless the matter be submitted to the direct vote of the people. As none of the State debt has been submitted to the decision of the people, the whole amount, except the $300,000, is, therefore, virtually declared invalid. The decision, upon which such serious results depend, has caused great excitement throughout the country, and is almost the sole topic of newspaper discussion. The question of repudiation is raised, but only to be denounced by every journal in California, without a single exception. We give, elsewhere, various articles on the subject from the most prominent newspapers of San Francisco. In addition to the decision under consideration, the Supreme Court has also held that the City of San Francisco is not, by the terms of her charter of Incorporation, *legally responsible for certain warrants* issued by the municipal officers during several years back to the extent of about a million and a half of dollars. Another decision declares that the City is not liable to repay the prices received for the sale of certain slip property in 1853, which was afterwards found to be illegal; and a third decision holds that the city is not liable for the sum of $400,000 agreed to be paid by agents in former years for certain property on the plaza. These decisions all involve the question of repudiation, but at a meeting of merchants and business men, held in San Francisco, it was resolved that the faith of the State required the just and true payment of her entire indebtedness, constitutional or unconstitutional. We have further news of interest from California in the indictment and arrest of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, and the exposure of the forged Mexican grants under which that notorious individual claimed half of the City of San Francisco. The whole fraud was revealed by LIMANTOUR's Secretary and accomplice, whose confessions, together with an interesting account of the mode pursued by the Government to convict the criminal, will be read with interest. From Washington Territory we learn that a severe engagement took place at Teekalet on the 20th of November between the officers and men of the steamer *Massachusetts* and the Puget-Sound Indians. *The latter were defeated with* a loss of 27 killed and 21 wounded. There was only one of the ship's crew killed.

On the 19th ult. the *Orizaba* arrived at San Francisco from San Juan del Sur, bringing advices from that port to the 3d of December—four days later than we have received in New-York. It is reported that on the 6th December, General WALKER went to Rivas with some 450 men, and that on the next night he was attacked at St. George on the Lake Shore. The enemy were severely repulsed. By advices from Punta Arenas to the 17th of December, we learn that CANAS, the Costa Rican General, was near Rivas with 600 men, and we conclude, therefore, that the attack was made by him. The allies are said to be 2,000 strong. WALKER's available force was reckoned at 800.

Our South American advices are interesting. Our Panama correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, furnishes us with an intelligent résumé of the news. The Revolution in Peru gains ground, and there is now every probability that CASTILLA will eventually be deposed from the Presidency. The important town of Truxillo had declared in favor of General VIVANCO, and this, together with the defection (previously reported) of the first class frigate *Apurimac*, would alone almost settle the question. CASTILLA is, nevertheless, a bold, determined man, and the revolutionists will have hard work ere they complete his overthrow.

The British squadron had not commenced the threatened blockade of New Granadian ports, when the *George Law* left Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.—The news of the decision of the Supreme Court of California in relation to the State Bonds caused a decline of those securities yesterday in Wall-street, *of ten per cent.* But this decision is not repudiation, and, judging from the almost unanimous tone of the press, there is very little cause for apprehending that there will be anything like repudiation by the people. The damage inflicted [illegible] by the suspension [illegible], and the repudiation of [illegible] must have cost the country millions [illegible] would be to the interests of that State, if the people were to take advantage of a technical blunder to avoid the payment of a just debt. We do not believe there will be any repudiation, and the holders of California bonds should not sacrifice them.

Mr. Meagher's Parole Again.

We published yesterday morning a speech made by Mr. T. F. MEAGHER before a Club of his personal and political friends, upon the fifth anniversary of his escape from the imprisonment to which he had been sentenced for political offences against the British Government. In that speech Mr. MEAGHER alluded to the circumstances of his escape and to the comments that have been made upon the manner in which it was effected: and recalled public attention to a letter written by himself on the 5th of June, 1852, as giving his own statement of the whole affair.

It had wholly escaped our recollection, as we presume it had that of the public at large, that any such letter had ever been written, or that Mr. MEAGHER himself had ever given to the public any account of the exact circumstances under which he made his escape from custody. In justice to him, as well as for the information of the public, we republish the letter:

GLEN COVE, June 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of some misstatements regarding my escape, which I have just seen in two or three of the European papers, and which appear to have been copied from an Australian paper, I think it right to set the true facts of the case before the American public, to whom alone I now hold myself responsible.

The remarkable kindness I have experienced from the press and the public generally ever since my arrival in this noble country, and the anxiety I feel to have it understood that I am not deficient in the honorable spirit which qualifies a stranger to become its citizen, compel me to break the silence which no act or word on the part of my enemies could ever disturb.

The facts are these:

In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon to renew my parole. I did so in writing, and in the following words:

"*I hereby pledge my word of honor not to leave the Colony so long as I hold a ticket of leave.*"

I handed this pledge to the Police Magistrate in the open Court. Any one can see it who desires to refer to it.

Towards the end of December, the same year, I came to the determination of attempting my escape. Accordingly, on the 3d of January last, I sent the following letter to the Police Magistrate of the District in which I resided:

LAKE SOREL, DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1852.

SIR: Circumstances of a recent occurrence impose upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my parole.

I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, *after 12 o'clock to-morrow noon*, I shall no longer consider myself bound by the obligation which that parole imposes.

In the meantime, however, should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honor to your Government at present inflicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Police Magistrate of the District of Campbelltown.

The Police Magistrate received this letter at 11 o'clock the same morning; I remained in my cottage at Lake Sorel until 7 o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour four of my friends arrived on horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence *that the Police were coming to arrest me. I went* out with them into the bush, and remained there, about 300 yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the Police had arrived and were sitting in the kitchen. We mounted our horses immediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it my friends drew up. I rode on until I came close to the stable, which was within pistol-shot of the kitchen door. *I drew up there*, and desired the servant to go in and tell the Police I was waiting for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed. The Police appeared. The moment they appeared I rose in my stirrups and called out that *I was their prisoner*. They came to arrest me, and *I defied them to do so. This challenge was echoed by my friends* with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse and dashed into the wood in the direction of the coast. Accompanied by my generous and courageous-hearted friends, I reached the sea-shore on Monday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in readiness to receive me. I jumped from my horse, got into the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days, until the ship came up which, thank God, bore me, at last, to a free and hospitable land.

In plain words these are the facts of the case. As I have written them here, they were written by one of my friends at the house where we changed horses on our way to the coast. The manuscript containing them was forwarded next morning, Tuesday, to the editor of the leading journal of the Colony, and bore the names of my friends, written by their own hands, in attestation of its truth. The gentleman to whom it was sent, was instructed not to publish the names that were attached to it. He was, however, at the same time requested to insert the document itself in the next number of his paper, and was left at full liberty to show the signatures to any person who might wish to be satisfied upon the subject, and would pledge his honor not to abuse the confidence reposed in him by involving the parties concerned, in any legal difficulty.

The men who vouched with their signatures for the truth of the statement then made, and now repeated, are men of considerable property and highly creditable position in the Colony, and no one there would be rash enough to speak a single word derogatory of their honor. I have the honor to be
Your faithful and grateful servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

We have marked certain portions of this statement in italics, as containing the points upon which a judgment in the matter will turn. It does not differ in any essential particular from the letter which we published on the 30th ult., and which was avowedly written by one of the friends who aided Mr. MEAGHER's escape. In two points only do we notice any variation. That letter stated that in his *parole* Mr. MEAGHER pledged himself that he "would not *attempt* to leave the Colony" while he held the ticket of leave;—Mr. MEAGHER states that the *pledge was "not to leave the Colony." The* other point relates to the precise manner in which Mr. MEAGHER was accompanied by his friends upon offering himself for arrest. Mr. MEAGHER states that *they* "drew up about 100 yards from the cottage" in which were the police, while he "rode up within pistol-shot of the kitchen door." The letter, on the contrary, gives the following detailed account of the disposition of the several parties:

"On the suggestion of the body-guard, MEAGHER immediately mounted a noble steed which had been provided, and, accompanied by his four guards, all well mounted, rode up to the police *in the following order:* The Bansha and Slievenamon men, *one on his left* and the other *on his right hand, the writer* (who is also a Tipperary man) about *four paces in advance*, and the fourth, the native youth aforesaid, *close to the rear*, with the view of preventing sudden surprise by constables, supposed to be secreted in the thicket or "scrub," as we call it.

When about a dozen yards from the cottage, our rear-guard cried "halt," and MEAGHER at the same time directed attention to two men supposed to be *policemen*, coming from a boat on the lake, and within a few paces of my horse. I immediately called on them to stand, which they obeyed.

Mr. MEAGHER then said, "Are you there, Constable DUBBIN?" (the chief constable's name.) The reply was to me inarticulate. MEAGHER responded—"I am MEAGHER. No longer fettered by my parole, I am about to escape if I can—and your duty is to take me into custody if you can, &c."

Upon any point of discrepancy, Mr. MEAGHER's statement is, of course, entitled to the preference. We assume, therefore, its accuracy in all respects.

Mr. MEAGHER, it will be seen, gave the Police Magistrate written notice at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of January, that "*after 12 o'clock, noon, of the next day,*" he should consider himself no longer bound by his *parole*. The natural supposition was, that *up to that time* he *should* consider himself bound by it. With this understanding his course thus far was perfectly plain and proper. He had given the Magistrate twenty-five hours' notice of his intention to withdraw his *parole*,—and the evident object of so doing was that the Magistrate might have time, on his part, to withdraw the privileges and liberties which the *parole* had purchased. But, with a singular confusion of ideas, Mr. MEAGHER proceeds immediately to notify the Magistrate that this is not his object,—that he does not intend to surrender those privileges, by withdrawing the *parole* that had procured them, and that, although he had fixed upon noon of the next day as the hour when his word of honor would cease to have binding force, if "*in the meantime*" the magistrate "should conceive it his duty to take him into custody," he should "regard himself as *wholly absolved*" from its obligation. In other words, he informs the magistrate that his *parole* will terminate *twenty-five hours* after he receives this notice;—but that if he attempts in consequence of it to arrest him, it will terminate *instantly*. This sounds very much like an Irish *bull*,—but we see no possibility of regarding it in any other light.

This view of the matter, moreover, is fully confirmed by Mr. MEAGHER's proceedings when the attempt to take him into custody was made. He *awaited the arrival of the police* and thus seemed to acknowledge the duty of returning to custody. He declared himself "their prisoner,"—and thereby acknowledged that he ought, upon withdrawing his *parole*, to become so. And yet, after this verbal surrender, in the very next breath, he "*defied* them to arrest him,"—defied them, in other words, to make him, what he had just declared himself voluntarily to be,—"their prisoner;"—the defiance "was echoed by his friends with three loud and hearty cheers,"—and in the midst of the defiance, the echoes and the cheers, Mr. MEAGHER "struck spurs to his horse and dashed away."

This is Mr. MEAGHER's own account of his escape from imprisonment. In his speech on Monday night Mr. MEAGHER says the act thus described "no gentleman of honor questions." This involves two distinct questions, the first, whether Mr. MEAGHER violated the word of honor he had given to the British Government; and the second, whether the emergency in which he was placed justified the course he adopted. The last point has never been so brought before the public as to render necessary the expression of any opinion upon it. With regard to the other, we cannot avoid the conviction, from his own statement, that, unless the *parole* of a person in custody implies much less than it is generally supposed to imply, it was, in spirit at all events, violated by Mr. MEAGHER.

GOVERNMENT ARTISTS.—We are under obligations to Hon. Mr. VALK for eliciting the fact that Government keeps in its employ a salaried architect whose duty it is to make plans and architectural designs for all new buildings of every kind in every part of the country. Until Mr. VALK's letter appeared we must confess that we were wholly ignorant of the existence of such a functionary, and we consequently know nothing of the peculiar qualifications of the gentleman holding this responsible office. He may, for aught we know to the contrary, be a Sansovino or a Palladio, and he should possess the ability of half a dozen great architects to be able to perform all that will be required of him. England has thought it necessary to invite the competition of all the architects of the world to furnish designs for the new Government buildings which are to be erected in London; but our Secretary of the Treasury takes the responsibility of employing an architect to make designs for all the public edifices which Government may have occasion to construct, and we can easily conceive what the result must be of making them all after one pattern. But, if the office of Government Architect is to be a permanent one, it would be no more than just to the people that, in so important a matter, they should be allowed to have some voice in selecting the incumbent.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that Government has not only appointed a national architect, but also sent to France for an eminent French artist to come over and decorate the walls of the new Capitol. HORACE VERNET, the artist in question, cannot be objected to on the score of his ability, and in painting battle pieces he is, no doubt, a greater expert than any our of own painters. But, while we have artists of our own we cannot but think they should have the preference in decorating the walls of our national Capitol, even though they may be inferior to foreign ones within our call. When Congress framed a law, some years since, for the purpose of procuring pictures to fill the vacant panels in the rotunda of the capitol it was expressly stipulated that none but native artists should be employed, and to guard against favoritism, or an error of judgment, a commission was created, consisting of some of the most eminent in men the country, to whom was intrusted the power of selecting the proper artists. But the present Administration appears to have thought itself competent to employ artists without any interference on the part of the people.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Submarine Telegraph bill was reported back from the Post-Office Committee, without amendment, and made the special order for to-day. The House bill for the relief of MARY REESIDE, which has been before Congress twelve or fifteen years, was then debated, and passed, after an amendment striking out the allowance for interest.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to make inquiry relative to shipwrecks and loss of life on the Long Island and Jersey coasts. The Message was again considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. BINGHAM, against, and BOWIE, in support of, the positions taken by the President. The document was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Tariff bill was discussed by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who stated that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means desired, by the extension of the free list, to give incidental protection, and that the bill offered would reduce the annual revenue more than $10,000,000. It was also their intention to simplify the collection of the revenue, and to materially reduce the expenses of the Custom-Houses.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate yesterday, was the Brooklyn Water bill. A memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce praying for a modification of the Usury laws. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the *Inebriate Asylum*, to regulate the interest on money notices, and to build a residence for the Governor. The Harbor Commission bill was sent to the Governor for signature.

In the Assembly, bills to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's act, and to enable the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold terms, were passed. A *monster petition from citizens of this City* was presented, praying for a Sanitary Police. Another bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was introduced; also a resolution declaring it inexpedient to pass a prohibitory liquor law, but that there should be a stringent license law—which was laid over.

A BUCHANAN DEFEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The friends of FORNEY must have been prepared for his defeat, and yet, if they had not believed they could elect him, it is rather surprising that they should have subjected him to the mortification of so prompt and decided a rejection by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Since he has failed in the attempt to be elected a Senator, he will have to be provided for in some other manner. *His rejection is a defeat* of Mr. BUCHANAN, who will, of course, see that he is amply compensated for his disappointment. The election of Gen. CAMERON will throw all the Cabinet arrangements for the new Administration into confusion again, and lead to new speculations and combinations.

Hugh Miller.

The late HUGH MILLER, of Cromarty, was in all respects a remarkable man. Very rich in natural gifts, and very poor in pocket, the stone-mason of Cromarty carved out his way in the world by dint of sharp and sturdy blows, and made himself what he was—a famous man—solely through strength of will and unvarying purpose. Descended from a line of seafaring ancestors, whose perilous life enabled but few of the male side of the house to die peacefully in their beds, HUGH was no exception to the general rule—coming to his death, though not upon the sea, by violent means, and ending his days as curiously as he began them. The story of his life was full of a peculiar interest, and the man merits more attention than that which is commonly bestowed in the space of a brief obituary.

HUGH MILLER was born Oct. 10, 1802, in "a long, low house" in Cromarty, Scotland, built by his great-grandfather, "the buccaneer," as HUGH called him. The father was master of a schooner which traded for kelp among the Hebrides. The mother was very young when she married, and HUGH was her first child. The couple seem to have been most happily mated. He was 44, and she but 18, but this disparity of age interfered in no way with the cordial, mutual regard they cherished. The husband was of a sunny temper, never known to be put out of humor but once,—on which occasion he thrashed two sailors who were maltreating a little lad in a shameful way,—and *for the whole six years of his wedded life never gave* his wife a cross word. In short, the elder MILLER was a pattern to his sex; and, for all that we hear to the contrary, Mrs. MILLER was a model wife and mother. But earthly things are very uncertain, and even the best of people sometimes find it impossible to avert misfortune. One day, when HUGH had just completed *his fifth year, there was* a dreadful tempest, against whose fury neither MILLER's craft nor those of many others were able to stand, and nothing more was ever seen of vessel, cargo, or master. HUGH, in narrating this event, says his memory, "which awoke early," was always painfully impressed by a remarkable vision, occurring simultaneously *with the disaster*, which he describes: "Day had not wholly disappeared, but it was fast posting on to night, and a gray haze spread a neutral tint of dimness over every more distant object, but left the nearer ones comparatively distinct, when I saw at the open door, within less than a yard of my breast, as plainly as ever I saw anything, a dissevered hand and arm stretched towards me. Hand and arm were apparently those of a female; they bore a livid and sodden appearance; and directly fronting me, where the body ought to have been, there was only blank, transparent space, through which I could see the dim forms of the objects beyond. I was fearfully startled, and ran shrieking to my mother, telling what I had seen. I communicate the story (he adds) as it lies fixed in my memory, without attempting to explain it. *Its coincidence*, in this case, with the probable time of my father's death, *seems at least curious.*" *The family now* consisted of only four, HUGH having two little sisters. The father had left no property, and but for the assistance afforded by two of Mrs. MILLER's brothers, the bereaved household would have fared but poorly. *For these two uncles*—JAMES and ALEXANDER—HUGH cherished the utmost affection, *and they seem to have been the widow's main reliance* in the time of her greatest suffering.

Previous to his father's death, HUGH had been sent to an old dame's school, where he learned to pronounce letters in a fashion so very old-fashioned and Scottish, that he declared in after life that he found the process of spelling a word aloud a very difficult one—the "*oo's* and *ee's*, and *uh's* and *vuu's* returning upon me (he says) so that I have to translate them as I go along into the more modish sounds." His rudimentary knowledge of letters was acquired by studying the sign-posts of the place—"rare works of art, that excited the utmost admiration, with jugs, and glasses, and bottles, and ships, and loaves of bread upon them, all of which could, as the artists had intended, be actually recognized." During his sixth year, the boy spelt his way through the *orthodox Scots catalogue*—Shorter Catechism, Proverbs, New Testament, and all. Then he launched out into the larger field of literature, and perused the thrilling narratives of Jack the Giant-Killer, Blue-Beard, and Sinbad the Sailor,—all of which, and more, were contained in a snug library formed of a box of birch-bark, nine inches square. HUGH was proud of his library, and proud of his acquirements. Every Sabbath evening, all the young ones were regularly catechized by the uncles aforesaid. In his tenth year, HUGH averred, he first became thoroughly a Scot. It came about through reading the doggerel ballads of Blind Harry's "WALLACE." Entering, finally, the grammar-school of the parish, HUGH was introduced to the acquaintanceship of a hundred and twenty boys, all of whom found great temptation to shirk study, that they might watch the curing of fish that was going on outside, hard by the door, upon the killing-place on the beach. The parish schoolmaster was a scholar and an honest man, and pushed the lads along as rapidly as they would consent to be pushed. He presently contrived to push young HUGH into Latin, and then the lad set about learning other things, on private account. Among his favorite resorts was the sea-shore, covered at that point with water-rolled fragments of the primary rocks, derived from the west during the ages of the boulder clay. The boy soon learned to take a deep interest in examining over the pebble-beds [illegible] by [illegible], and in [illegible] his companions and observations which in a bed so young and uninformed, were [illegible]. HUGH seems to have [illegible]. He found much trouble in the [illegible]—so he met the case by [illegible] representative minerals, and in this way soon acquired a definite knowledge of the generic character of the rocks which strewed the beach. Presently, he discovered in some out-of-the way [illegible] an old hammer, more than a hundred years behind the prevailing fashion of hammers, and with this interesting implement he began at once to smash all the hard rocks that came in his way, and undertook little scientific exploring trips in every direction,—coming back heavy-laden with specimens. On one of these occasions, he was hugely delighted at finding a few sheets of beautiful black mica imbedded in a large-grained granite;—but when, not long afterwards, he exhumed from the depths of a marly ravine an unmistakable fossilized elk's horn, it was hard to say whether he or "Uncle JAMES" was proudest of the discovery.

But playing truant from school to hunt for geological specimens was not exactly the thing. School life came to an end, and HUGH, now grown to a stout youth, had to choose his path for life. His mother, after a long widowhood of eleven years, had entered into a second marriage, and the young man found himself, as he expresses it, "standing face to face with a life of labor and restraint. The necessity (he says) of ever toiling from morning to night, and from one week's end to another, and all for a little coarse food and homely raiment, seemed to be a dire one, and fain would I have avoided it; but there was no escape, and so I determined on being a mason." "Labor shall not wield over me, I said, a rod entirely black, but a rod like one of Jacob's peeled wands, checkered black and white alternately." And this was the secret of his success. He worked hard. He was not ashamed of drudging work. He contrived to make himself known as a skillful workman and a man of sharp intelligence, and held "that it was better to be a poor mason, better be anything honest, however humble," than to undertake too much and fail to do anything. So, against the wish of his uncles, who expected to see him rise in some of the learned professions, he went into the quarries, and hammered stone with unwearied perseverance. From the stone-quarries to scientific geology was a natural transition—*for*, as he himself says, in that charming Autobiography, *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, "Who, after once spending even a few hours in such a school, could avoid being a geologist?" In the pauses of work, he had time to undertake numerous expeditions, in all of which he kept a vigilant eye upon the geological formations of the country, and it was at about this period that he began that series of careful, minute investigations which resulted in his magnificent work on the *Old Red Sandstone*.

At the end of June, 1828, work failed him. He was at the time in Inverness, and solicited, through the newspapers of that place, employment as a marble-cutter. But none came, and he turned his thoughts in another direction, and that direction was literature. At various times he had tried his hand at versifying. The poet's corner in the local papers had attractions for him; he indited an "Ode to the Ness" which was submitted to the supervision of the minister, was sent to the editor, and was by him ignominiously rejected. He next passed a volume of verse through the press—which a vicious elocutionist utterly demolished. Other literary labors succeeded each other with considerable rapidity, and among them was a brief autobiographic sketch, which gained him reputation among those friends who encouraged these early efforts. He returned to Cromarty, and took an active part in the controversies of Church and State which agitated his townsfolk. The growth of the popular element in the country attracted his attention, and he watched with intense anxiety the progress of the Reform Bill for Scotland. Then came the news of the French Revolution. In all these public questions, Mr. MILLER was deeply interested; but not so much so but he could find time to fall in love, and some three or four years later, married. He became in turn a banker's clerk, a schoolteacher, an author and an editor. The struggles of the Free Church of Scotland enlisted his warmest sympathy, and the Edinburgh *Witness*, of which he became the responsible conductor, was established in the year 1840, as the organ of that party in the Church. Mr. MILLER was still editor of this paper at the time of his death.

In this strangely checkered life, HUGH MILLER stands out in all relations as a man of patient industry, unflinching perseverance, and unstained integrity. His contributions to science, the result of long and elaborate investigation, have given him a claim to the highest rank, and his championship of the Free Church stamps him as no mean theologian.

MARINE MATTERS.

More Shipwrecks and Rescued Crews.

The *Enoch Train* is a powerful steam tug propeller employed in connection with the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, in Boston Harbor and Bay, in rendering relief to disabled vessels. The *Enoch Train*, Captain HENNESSEY, which arrived at Boston, Monday, says there was a report at Holmes Hole, on Friday last, that a ship bound to Boston with two wrecked crews on board, was off No Man's Land, same day, and short of provisions; probably ship *California*, SHUTE, from Surinam, spoken Dec. 29, when she had on board the crew of brig *Vesta Ellen*, and also the crew of another vessel, name unknown.

A BOSTON VESSEL CUT THROUGH BY ICE.

The Boston and New-York packet *J. W.*, loaded with bales of domestics for the East India market, when near the west bank, yesterday, was cut through by ice, and filled. The Captain stuck by his vessel and got her into shoal water, near Vanderbilt Dock, where the leak was stopped. She probably came up to town last night.

RELIEF VESSEL DISPATCHED TO CRUISE ON THE COAST.

The New-York Board of Underwriters, yesterday, dispatched the new schooner *S. S. Bird* with a good supply of provisions and water and clothing, amounting in value to near a thousand dollars; also, with extra men to cruise off this coast in search of vessels in distress. Success to their humane mission.

THE DISABLED SCHOONER MUSIC.

This vessel, fallen in with by ship *Vancouver*, Jan. 4, and supplied with water, has not since been heard from. The pilot of boat *Washington*, No. 2, which boarded the ship, says a fifty gallon cask of water was thrown overboard, which the schooner picked up. Her captain was told that Sandy Hook bore N. N. W. 300 miles. It is for the relief of this class of distressed vessels that the Underwriters have sent out the relief schooner.

The schooner *Wing of the Wind* was fallen in with by pilot boat *A. B. Neilson*, 75 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, Sunday, in a disabled condition, and by request of the Captain was taken in tow and brought as far as the Hook, where they encountered so much ice, they found it necessary to employ steam-tug *Shultz, Capt. SHULTZ, to tow them to the City. While* passing through the Narrows the tug attempted to escape the ice by taking an in shore route, which was clear of ice, when the pilot boat and schooner were both run aground; the tug then let them go without ceremony and left. They have both been got out of their bad position, and have reached the City.

Several schooners are reported ice-bound near Hurlgate, and some of them in a critical situation.

Pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 2, returned, yesterday, from a cruise 120 miles eastward, but saw nothing inward bound, and no vessels in distress.

BURNING OF THE STEAM TOW-BOAT C. P. SMITH.

The alarm of fire in the First District, about 4 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of the steam tow-boat *C. P. Smith*, at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. The fire originated from the boiler, and spread to the wood work, which was soon enveloped in flames. The engineer, who was sleeping on board, was nearly suffocated. The upper works of the boat were badly damaged, but she is not, as has been stated, a total loss, the hull being not much injured. She is owned by HUMPHREY H. CRARY, is 3 years old, and valued at $10,000. Insured in the Rutgers, Excelsior, and Brooklyn Companies for $8,000.

Brig Zoroaster, DRINKWATER, which left New-Orleans latter part of November for Minatitlan, with lumber and provisions for the Tehuantepec Road Company, was totally lost between the bar of San Pedro and Tobasco, about the 10th of December. The crew of the brig took a boat and undertook to reach Tobasco, but mistook the pass, and all were lost. All the lumber was saved, and [illegible] from Tobasco, [illegible] conveyed to Minatitlan by a Mexican schooner.

[illegible] the sleighing [illegible]. The [illegible] in our streets, and the [illegible] like clear, frosty air, and the easy, gliding motion of a sleigh better than the smoky, ill-ventilated vehicles so dear to the hearts of our stage proprietors. [illegible] While [illegible] sleighs, [illegible] the roads are reported open, and ready for the fast horses and their riders who delight therein. Fabulous stories of splendid sleighing come in from the interior, but all communication between it and the would-be sleighriders of Gotham is effectually cut off by the strip of "city property" lying along the East river.

Down on the east end of Long Island, where the storms always begin first and last longest, the snow seems likely to prove a troublesome customer—persisting in clinging to and filling up the railroad cuts, to the great vexation of the Company and all persons unlucky enough to have a call to New-York. A journey there should never be undertaken in the Winter season without a plentiful stock of cold meats and patience. All business, social and matrimonial contracts involving such a journey, should include a conditional clause relating to the state of the road. We have the acquaintance of a gentleman who reached Brooklyn at a late hour Saturday evening, having accomplished a journey of ninety-six miles in six days, at a cost of twenty dollars. But the road is open now, as far as Riverhead, and better things are promised.

The Mormons and their Prophet—Mr. Quincy's Lecture.

Before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last night, JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., *of Boston, delivered, to a rather scant audience*, a lecture on "The Mormons and their Prophet." The lecturer gave a succinct history of the foundation and progress of that remarkable people, from the first discovery of the book of Mormon, by the prophet SMITH, together with the renowned spectacles, which enabled him to read and translate the said Mormon Scriptures, written, as they were, in the Reformed Egyptian language, to their present triumphant condition at Salt Lake, where they now number hundreds of thousands in population. Mr. QUINCY was personally acquainted with the prophet, and narrated some curious anecdotes respecting him. JOE was a shrewd fellow, and knew how to exhaust the patience of any obnoxious parties he desired to be rid of. Before the doors of such parties he would cause to be seated three of his chosen ones, who were instructed to do nothing but whittle wood. Continuously they sat and whittled. If the obnoxious party left his house, they followed him in peace, saying nothing, but persistently whittling as they walked. When he returned, they returned also, and down again before his door, and whittled. Again when he went forth they followed him and whittled, and on his return they again returned and whittled. They spoke never a word, but they never ceased to whittle. Flesh and blood might bear with ghosts or demons, but three perpetual whittling Yankees, flesh and blood could not endure. The whittlers were always in the end triumphant, and the obnoxious or contumacious party succumbed or was driven out of the community. Many similar anecdotes kept the audience in good humor, but, while they illustrated the prophet's shrewdness, left his moral character somewhat questionable. He exhibited the autographs of Moses and Abraham for a quarter of a dollar; said that snakes, before the Fall of Man, went on legs, like chickens; told his disciples that they were to obey the precept of Christ—"If a man strike thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also"—by pitching into the individual right and left if he struck the other cheek when turned to him. The audience did not learn much that was wholly new about the prophet, but the lecturer kept them in good humor, and dismissed them satisfactorily.

The Ship of Courtesy.

Is the *Resolute* to be employed for bringing over Captain HARTSTEIN and crew, the same side-wheel steamer which, with the *Baker*, *Fury*, *Leader*, 74, *Hastings*, and *Coliden*, constituted the fleet of Admiral COCHRANE in the Opium War in *China*? *If so*, and *she has not been essentially remodeled*, or improved in her sailing qualities, it will take her more than twelve days to make the passage thither from Liverpool at this season of the year.

Look Out for the Ice.

The Williamsburg sidewalks are very slippery just now. JOHN T. BROWN, Ex-Postmaster of Williamsburg, *fell*, in Grand-street on Saturday night, fracturing his arm severely. Why are the walks not cleared?

☞ REV. DR. MANAHAN delivered a lecture last night in Hope Chapel for the benefit of the poor children of the Church of the Nativity, in Second-avenue. His subject was: "The Religious Orders," which he treated, of course, from the Catholic point of view. He traced their origin, their progress, their influence and decline, and, as the consequence of a philosophic examination of the nature of Christian society, claimed that they were in a measure a social as well as a religious necessity. He paid an eloquent tribute to the monastic institutions of the middle ages as the depositories of learning and science, and altogether presented a very interesting and instructive review of a very important subject.

A Tragic Affair in a Ball-Room.

The gayeties of a ball at National Hall, in West Forty-fourth-street, on Monday night, were very suddenly terminated by a most tragical event. A Mrs. FREDERICK, while dancing, dropped to the floor, and almost instantly expired. The deceased was taken to her late residence in Broadway, near Fifty-first-street. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and the Jury *so found*.

Death from Burns.

JOHN MCINTYRE, *a child 6 years old, died* yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Hamilton-street, from burns accidentally received by his clothing taking fire from a grate. Inquest by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict, "Death from burns."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR *Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair*, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, blains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. [illegible] Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

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S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
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DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON.
"AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,"
FOR POLISHING STOVES.
The only substance that produces an instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail by
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only genuine Dye known; instant and harmless. [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new fashion [illegible] satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S [illegible]. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and [illegible] wigs. The largest and best stock always [illegible]. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition [illegible] at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent [illegible] trusses. References as to its superiority [illegible] Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST of all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner [illegible] a year. All who have female relations or friends [illegible] seamstresses can in this way, at a moderate cost, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from [illegible]; melodeons, $40 to $135. Pianos tuned.

BRONCHITIS.—THE LARYNX IS THE ORGAN [illegible] the voice is formed. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Vol. XVI, No. 1. JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 120.

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CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.—All old and new Subscribers to THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, wishing to try this new and interesting plant, will be supplied with at least 250 perfect Seeds, FREE OF CHARGE, if they send a pre-paid (1-cent) envelope, ready directed, to mail them in.

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All extra back Numbers are now gone. A very large stock of January Numbers (Vol. 16) [illegible] provided for new Subscribers, so that all can begin with the Volume.

IT WILL QUICKEN THE SLUGGISH LIVER, PURIFY AND THIN THE BLOOD, CAUSE AN ACTION ON THE BOWELS, THE HEART, BRAIN AND INTESTINES, And thereby Revolutionize the whole system, which has become dormant and inactive. Just take for three or four days Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, and thus insure permanent health. Two-thirds of human diseases are caused from some of the above organs being disorganized. Doctors may tell you that you have such and such a disease, but until medical practice becomes a science, (and it is not yet,) disease cannot be described to a certainty. This singular medicine gradually strengthens the system, cures at once the blood, which from sluggishness becomes rapid, courses through the veins and the heart. Men I have seen who assured me that three days after using it they have felt a thrill of animation, mental and bodily; their [illegible] and breast was before heavy; all they ate seemed to settle there; their rest was unquiet; their appetite [illegible] that this really blessed Cordial removed all such symptoms; that strength of limbs, body, appetite and spirits was given them.

IT IS CONSCIENTIOUSLY RECOMMENDED in all cases of nervous disease, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, [illegible] impotence, etc.; in fact for all complaints, acute and chronic, which oppress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. To ladies of delicate constitution, who feel lassitude, debility and low spirits, it is unequaled. Let those who have a general feeling of ill-health that they cannot localize or describe, try this. It is sold, strongly concentrated, price $1 [illegible], at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved poor, half-price.

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Miss Susan Smith, your face; and skin though yellow, coarse and dark as sin, chap'd, pimpled, freckled, sunburnt, tanned, spotted can be, I understand—all such defects are cured, since, when washed with JONES' Italian Soap, and that red hair though now as coarse as any mane or tail of horse, silky and dark 'twould be made to live, by JONES' Coral Hair Restorative; all dandruff, scurf would be removed—the hair stopp'd falling and improved; and, reader, tho' we thus do poetise, the things are better e'en than we advertise, and are sold for it, at No. 202 Bowery.

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COBB WRITES FOR IT; FANNY FERN WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SOUTHWORTH WRITES FOR IT; MRS. GIBSON WRITES FOR IT; ALICE CAREY WRITES FOR IT; AND ALL THE NOVELETTS THAT EMERSON BENNETT WRITES HEREAFTER WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—THE SAME MAY BE SAID ALSO OF MR. COBB.
&c. &c. &c.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1857, by Thomas Green Pearson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

"HUNTINGTON:"
OR
MODERN INSANITY!
A TALE OF
FORGERY AND FASHION,
FOUNDED ON FACT, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF RECENT EVENTS, WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED A NEW CURRENT IN THE OCEAN OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

BY THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN.

CHAPTER I.
CLOUD AND SUNSHINE.

"One looked like Juno,
The other, dove-eyed, fragile and retiring,
Appear'd the type of modesty."—*Scrap Book.*

"I tell you," said the queenly Julia Bowen, casting aside her bonnet with an air of recklessness mixed with determination, and throwing her heavy velvet cloak upon an ottoman, in one corner of a splendid apartment in a mansion on Twenty-third-street, "I tell you he must be won—won at any sacrifice!"

The girl addressed was undoing her street toilet with perfect coolness and deliberation. She was the reverse of the other in appearance. Julia Bowen was a voluptuous, dark and imposing beauty, fully developed, and looking as if she was born to command either men or women. Mary Schuyler was petite, girlish and fair skinned, and seemed modeled for dependence and obedience. Her mild blue eye, veiled by the deep fringe of the drooping lids, contrasted most strikingly with the imperious, glittering black eye of her companion. The latter expressed self-reliance and daring, the former diffidence and meekness.

"Must be won," said Mary, in a low soft tone. "Must is a formidable word, Julia."

"For you, perhaps; for me it has no terrors. I repeat—he must be won."

"Do you love him, really? I begin to fear you do," Mary, as she uttered these words, modestly took a seat beside Julia.

"*Love him!*"

The imperious beauty started to her feet, as she scornfully gave vent to this exclamation, and then paced the floor with a hurried and uneven gait, baring her broad forehead with her nervous hands, and breathing like a high-mettled racer about to contend with a spirited adversary.

"What else but love could move you so deeply?" quietly asked Mary. She betrayed no emotion, yet a close, a very close observer would have seen that although her eyelids drooped, a glance of deep and earnest inquiry was shot from beneath them.

"Would you know?" asked Julia, suddenly curbing her vehemence, and resuming her seat; "listen—there is but one other passion that can move us as deeply as Love, and that is HATE!"

"Why should you hate him? He has never done you an injury."

"He has! He has dared to pretend affection for me, and then treat me with indifference."

"Which," remarked Mary, with a demure smile, "should be met with indifference."

"I have tried that plan," said Julia quickly, "but it has proven ineffectual."

"Let him go. There are others that *do* love you. Encourage them."

"Never. That man shall not live who can say that Julia Bowen was rejected by him. If I do not bring him to my feet, *he* will have the power to say so, for I have manifested a preference in his favor so publicly that it has been the theme of gossip everywhere."

"But you say you did not *feel* that preference."

"The world thinks I did."

"Who cares for the world?" exclaimed Mary, with an oily sigh.

"*I* do!—*you* do; yes, calmly as glides the current of your life, you care for the world and its opinions. I—impulsive, ambitious, ay! *vain!* I care for nought else. This man—this Charles Hunter—is necessary to my happiness. *I covet his wealth.*"

"Young Lester is devoted to you, and he is worth $200,000."

"The principal of which he never touches," said Julia, with scorn.

"Yet he lives like a gentleman."

"Like an elaborated machine kept in excellent order, rather," continued the proud beauty.

"I'm sure you would have all the elegant necessaries of life as his wife," urged the modest Mary.

"Necessaries!" cried Julia—"I have those now. I want more. I want gold enough to be profuse in my expenditures. I would have an abundance beyond the standard of mere necessity. Hunter is not only immensely rich, but he cares nothing for money. He gains it with the utmost ease, and he values it so little that the squandering of thousands would produce no impression on him. I would strive, Mary, above all my associates, over whose shillings it would be ecstacy for me to show dollars."

"As Mrs. Hunter, I readily admit you could do all this. Hunter is worth half a million, so men say."

"Ay! and at the rate he is amassing funds, will soon be a millionaire. Oh!" exclaimed the Juno-like Julia, as her face glowed with eager desire, "what could I not do with a million from which to replenish my exchequer?"

Mary stole another glance of fire, without being perceived, at her companion, and then said:

"I perfectly comprehend, now, that you must win him, as you said, *at any sacrifice.*"

"And you shall aid me."

"Of what possible use can I be in such an affair?" interrogated Mary with an innocent air.

"You can be of great use to me in it," answered Julia, with a majestic nod, expressive of condescension.

"I would rather not be connected with it in any way whatever," said Mary with timidity.

"Not for my sake! fie! He regards you as a child, and treats you with the utmost confidence because he thinks you are simple and unsuspicious. It shall be your task to worm his secrets from him—to catch the tone and tenor of his thoughts—to weigh his motives, estimate his tastes, lay bare, for my benefit, his desires, aspirations, and innermost sentiments. With this material, I think, my skill will enable me to fashion a triumph."

"One would imagine to hear you talk, that I was a Richelieu, instead of an unsophisticated, unambitious girl, whom nobody torments with flattery, or persecutes with attentions," remarked Mary, after reflecting an instant upon the above address.

"You are a *woman*, and I never yet knew a woman who could not outwit even a minister of state when she tried."

"Well," said Mary, "I suppose I am to consider myself compelled to undertake this mission."

"If you please."

"Remember, I meddle myself in this love, or more properly speaking money adventure, entirely at your suggestion."

"Of course I will remember it, and after we have succeeded—for I look upon success as a certainty—you shall be rewarded."

"Mercy on us, do you think I sell my friendship, Julia?"

"I think that, like myself, you would not look upon a few golden additions to the contents of your purse as being unwelcome or burthensome. There, not another word! And now that this compact is settled I feel better. I am almost sorry that I sought the precincts of Wall-street to see if I could lure him from his dingy den. *N'importe,* he will soon be here."

Her countenance became radiant and joyful at this thought, and so, we think, did Mary's; but the joy and radiance depicted on the face of the latter made but a momentary stay. Were they reflected from the face of Julia, or did they emanate from the heart of the meek and childlike Mary?

They separated, and each went to her private room. It was a private hotel they were in. What a world of intrigue is embedded in a private hotel in New-York City.

Julia Bowen closed the door of her apartment, and then indulged in exultant gestures.

"Poor girl," she soliloquized, "how pliant and docile she is! How self-denying and how single-minded! She is just the ally I would have chosen from among a thousand. How fortunate that she came to live here, and how wise in me to cultivate her acquaintance."

Mary glided noiselessly into her chamber and sat down upon her bedside. There she remained in deep, but apparently placid thought for about five minutes, and then she arose, drew out from beneath her pillow a miniature rosewood writing-desk, and was soon busied in penning a note. It was a school-girl style of calligraphy she indulged in; round, clear, and terribly suggestive of the copy-book. Once, while writing, she bit her under lip, and knitted her brow as if attacked by some sharp pang; but apart from this, there was nothing to indicate that she was writing anything more important than an order for an assortment of worsted with which to finish her embroidery, or a set of new cambric handkerchiefs to carry to church.

We will leave Mary writing, while we once more visit the private apartment of Julia Bowen.

CHAPTER II.
A NOVEL CONSPIRACY.

"Get thee behind me, Satan."—*Scriptures.*

We will proceed without ceremony to one of the upper rooms of the largest hotel on Broadway, a room furnished with exquisite taste in some respects, and most abominable vulgarity in others. Mixed with articles of *vertu* are stumps of cigars; hanging beside gems of pictures are coats and vests; and on the costly velvet tapestry which covers the floor have been placed three or four pairs of boots that have done their owner all the service he could reasonably require of them.

The regular occupant of this apartment is present. That is he, seated at that small table, in which there is a multiplicity of drawers, and the rich pearl and ivory inlaying work of which is almost wholly concealed by a pile of letters and notes of all shapes and sizes imaginable.

Do you think him handsome?

Now, if you are a woman, or expect to grow to be a woman, you will answer "yes." All the ladies think him extremely handsome, albeit we men—out of mere pique and envy it may be—do not confess to a belief that he is "any great shakes" in the way of personal appearance; but look at him and don't fail to mark his elegant moustache and neat half whiskers. He is six feet tall, and is well formed—about as well formed as need be. His face is decidedly Hebraical. The "chosen people" couldn't, if they would, deny him a place among them. Those piercing black eyes, those massive jet ringlets which seem to be made of the finest, crispest and oiliest of silk; that good sized nose, cross between the aquiline and Roman; that Bohemian Gipsey-like complexion, all proclaim his faith and descent as unmistakably as if, (as in the days of old he would have done, had he lived,) he wore the yellow cap and crossed sleeve despotically [illegible] upon his race by certain Christian despots. He long ago abjured all religious belief, and we will, therefore, call him merely a man of the world. Dr. Dasher Licon—that is the title by which the individual we are describing must be addressed—has "traveled." He is known and noted in both hemispheres; but let that pass for the present. He has a winning way with him, whether at cards or in the prosecution of a love suit. Once he devoted himself to faro altogether, but now he engages exclusively in the pursuit of the fair. No, I am wrong. He makes them pursue him. But let me not travel "out of the record." He has a companion to whom I wish to call attention; you have already heard of him. Behold Charles Hunter! A description of him is unnecessary. Let his deeds and conversation paint his portrait.

He sits with his feet elevated above his head—at no matter what angle—smoking a cigar. The smoke curls and floats away lazily in wreaths above and around him. In his left hand, which he is carelessly swinging, is a roll of bank notes. He is not about to make cigar-lighters of those notes, although he has often performed such feats, and obtained much admiration for them among the champagne-drinking representatives of Young America.

At the precise moment when the apartment was revealed to your view, Hunter held up the roll money alluded to, so that the gas light fell directly upon it. Doctor Licon's eyes took the same direction.

"Is it a bargain?" asked Hunter, carelessly.

"How much did you say there is?" was the interrogative response of the Doctor.

"Only one thousand," replied Hunter, without displaying any emotion.

"It is not enough," remarked Licon, with a sigh.

"I think it is," said Hunter, quietly.

"But you would alter your opinion if you would but reflect awhile."

"Reflect! What should I reflect for? Let the unhappy reflect, if they like; as for me, I have outrooted reflection from the day I first wore jacket and trowsers, and I mean to die without having indulged in an hour's reflection." Hunter spoke these words mechanically. They appeared to come only from his lips; the brain seemed to have had nothing to do with them.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Licon with a gesture of impatience, "one always gets some frivolous answer from you. If you don't reflect—and I swear I can hardly believe that you do—how in the name of Plutus can you make so much money? Can a man without thought, calculation, or caution realize a fortune in a week, as you do?"

For one single instant the face of the great and successful financier was covered by a fearful frown, and his fingers worked tremulously with the bank notes, and with the cigar he was smoking. Licon did not notice the change, which was gone almost as soon as it came; and then Hunter spoke:

"That's a secret, my boy; as much of a secret as is the method by which you contrive to make such sad havoc among the feminines. Ah! that word brings me back to our subject. Will you take the thousand, or shall I throw it into the grate?"

"You *are* a marvel!" ejaculated Licon, after gazing at him a few seconds with a peculiar expression. He shortly added, "I do believe that you would as soon cast that money into the fire as your used-up cigar, and yet nothing could induce you to lend it to me."

"Lend! It's a bad word. It ought to be blotted from the vocabulary," said Hunter, bringing his feet down upon the floor emphatically. "My dear fellow, steal or beg, but never borrow; give, squander, but never lend. But come, time's flying, and I want to be off. What say you—this is the last call as an auctioneer would say—what say you to my proposition?"

"Repeat it," said the handsome doctor, gloomily.

"You are to command the girl, Emma Peters, to submit herself and actions entirely to my control—"

"*Entirely!*"

"As *entirely as she would to yours!*" continued Hunter calmly, "for one year from this date. At the expiration of the year she will be free to go where and with whom it may please her."

"But the proposition is so very absurd."

"I know it. This is one of my chief reasons for making it."

"And what explanation can I give her for urging an adventure so curious?"

"Any that your prolific fancy may hit upon—I'm not particular. Hatch one up at once, if you accept, so that I may keep it up with her."

"I'll try."

"Then you will take the thousand with the conditions annexed?"

"I must, for my treasury is empty."

"There is the money, then," said Hunter, tossing the notes upon the table. They were eagerly pocketed by the Doctor. "And now," continued the former, "for the tale we are to tell."

The Doctor ran his digits caressingly through his ringlets, and peered wistfully at space. He crossed his legs and beat the d——'s tatoo upon the edge of the table. He buried his face in his palms, while his elbows bored holes almost into his knees. He got up and paced the floor. He whistled. But from all this exertion sprang no scheme—no plausible story, so he resumed his seat. Hunter did not evince his patience as men usually evince it. He *was* impatient, though, for he said, with a brusque and determined air,

"You may give me back those funds."

"No!" cried Licon, starting to his feet again, "I have it now. You are my guardian, you wish to test this girl's affection for me. You require to see if she can withstand the allurements of fashion—can pass the ordeal of a year's unlicensed conviviality in this gay metropolis without suffering blot or blemish. You are whimsical; this is your whim. Do you comprehend?"

"Perfectly."

"Will it do?"

"If the girl is very verdant, yes; if at all up to the tricks of her sex or our own, no."

"She *is* verdant, and she places the utmost dependence upon what I tell her."

"I know that. Well, we'll try her with this flimsy and ridiculous plan."

"But now what do you really mean to do with her?" urged Licon, a little tremulously.

"What do you think?"

"Ruin her?"

This was a question, not an assertion.

"You are right."

"Then," cried Licon hastily, "I'm cursed if——"

"There, there, don't splutter," interrupted Hunter, "she won't be ruined in the way you imagine, by me. But ruin will be her portion nevertheless. Pay particular attention to what I am saying. She is very young, and as strange a creature as ever I saw. Her beauty is almost supernatural. I have seen numerous prettier maidens, but not one other possessing her style of beauty. It is unique, striking! I want her to be my companion everywhere—in my rides, my excursions, my visits to the opera, the theatre, the ball-room and the race-course. This will produce talk. They will talk about her, about me. We shall flourish gloriously wherever gossip finds a patron. My vanity, my love of notoriety, will be gratified to a surfeit. 'The rich broker and his latest prize,' will be the current remark wherever we appear. I shall have the credit of a triumph without its infamy upon my conscience, and enjoy the pleasure of this young lady's company. The world will call her wanton, but for that piece of injustice the world will be responsible—not I. Do you comprehend?"

"Yes! y-e-s," stammered the bewildered Doctor.

"Then Pshaw! To-morrow night I will expect you at my bachelor rooms in Fourteenth-street, with the victim of our novel conspiracy."

So saying, Hunter seized his hat and made his exit. He had gained the street before the handsome recipient of his money had recovered from a sudden fit of astonishment. Dr. Licon was not a man to be nonplused or astounded for any length of time. He had mastered his surprise just as a gentle knock assailed a panel of his door. At his request (after he had hurriedly concealed his letters) the applicant for admission walked in. It was Emma Peters. She resided in the hotel, it appeared, and it further appeared that Dr. Licon had appointed an interview to take place between them immediately after the departure of his visitor.

She was of ordinary stature, but yet she looked larger than females of the ordinary size. She looked as juvenile as one of her age (fourteen years and a half) should look, and yet the maturity of womanhood also found expression in her contour. In physique and manner she was at once like a child and a woman. Passion shone from her dark, wondering, hazel eyes, and was displayed upon her full luscious lip; but there was at the same time an indication in the placidity of the face that it might be carefully guarded by purity. She still wore her light brown hair in school-girl plaits, but its heavy volume seemed to belong to a head that had borne twice her number of years.

Caressingly and confidingly she took the seat indicated by him—his knee—and gently passed her arm around his neck. With a voice whose tones were strangely musical and persuasive, he told her the narrative decided upon by himself and Hunter. She listened with an air half of fright and half of resignation, and did not speak for full five minutes after he concluded. Then, placing her disengaged hand upon her breast, and grasping convulsively at her silk dress, so that the sound made was like that of an infant's fingers scratching upon paper, she said:

"If this must be so I will submit; but if you knew what torture I will endure in the performance of this dreadful task, you would not exact my obedience."

Doctor Licon was a noble pleader in the court of Cupid. Words of love and syren-like persuasion glided from his lips as if coated with oil and honey, and ejected with steam power. "Only a year!" How eloquently he rung the changes upon that sentence! "It would soon pass away!" Yes, every year passes away soon enough. "And when it was passed would they not be each other's forever?" That settled the matter. She consented!

Tenderly he pressed his lips, as if inspired by gratitude as well as affection to her delicate forehead. With a sigh of happiness her head settled upon his shoulder. And there they sat. What was busy in his heart then? We know what caused hers to throb so joyously.

And yet he was forty and she fourteen! What a world this is!

CHAPTER III.
A STORM RISING.

"What is't ye do?"
"A deed without a name."—*Macbeth.*

When we left Mary Schuyler, she was on her way to the Post-Office. She reached that great, shabby institution without delay, and deposited the note or letter we saw her write. But that did not seem to be the whole of her errand. She did not go away, but amused herself by reading the lists of advertised letters, beautifully pasted upon dirty boards that would scarcely be tolerated in an aristocratical pigsty. Having exhausted this fund of time killing sport, she returned to the outside of the covered passage, and scanned the passers-by on the street. She was not only an observer, but was the observed as well.

A small-sized but well-built man, with a clear, piercing eye, and a handsome but [illegible] countenance, (slightly marked by varioloid,) had watched her movements curiously from the time she dropped her letter into the aperture appointed to receive it; indeed, he had not permitted himself to lose sight of her for an instant. Had he been a cat intent upon capturing a mouse, he could not have kept up a steadier or more accurate *surveillance.* It was easy to perceive that he was not a "man about town," in the common acceptation of that phrase. His movements generally, and his observant gestures in especial, gave no idea of the leisure libertine, or the *blasé* sportsman. There was no love in his looks.

Mary was so busy with her reflections that she did not discover the careful attention with which this man favored her. About an hour after her first appearance at the Post-Office a well-dressed lad turned into Nassau from Liberty-street.

There was nothing in his appearance to cause one to look at him a second time, unless one happened to be a student of character on the plan of Lavater. Such a student would have at once regarded his face earnestly. It was dark, thin, and prepossessing. A young moustache, which had never been marred by the razor, gave an expression of manliness to the lower part of the face, but the smooth forehead and the curls that clustered around it indicated the boy. He was about twenty years of age—but care, the student would have seen, was gnawing at his heart.

Twenty years!

Glorious age! when the mind is like putty, ready to receive any impression, and likely to retain it unless a stronger one be made to its destruction! Beautiful age! when the ear believes all that it hears, and the eye confides fondly in the apparent truth of all that it sees. Age of reason and folly combined, age of verdancy and self-esteem, age of brass and soft solder! how many hast thou wrecked beyond redemption.

John Legouve, the youth we have introduced, saw Mary the moment he turned towards the Post-Office, and his dark, thin face was immediately wreathed in smiles. Ah! dimity and crinoline will move a young man's risible faculties quicker than laughing gas!

He was the individual for whom Mary had been watching. How she blushed and trembled, and pursed her mouth demurely as he grasped both her hands, and volubly assured her that he "could not get away from the counting-house before." And how modestly she responded that "it did not make the slightest difference," "it" had rather amused her to wait," and all that sort of thing.

"I would have come to the house," said he, as he motioned her to take his arm, which she did, while they moved at a slow pace towards Broadway; "but," he continued, "I have no wish to be placed in a false position, nor to place you in one. We are both too young to be misjudged."

Now that was spoken like a man of good judgment and extensive experience. John Legouve was not a man in years, but education, associations of an exacting character, (intellectually speaking,) and temperament, had given him a habit of thinking, and those who think earnestly and often become apt in conversation very soon.

To his remark about misjudgment Mary made no reply save by a little sigh, which fluttered so feebly from between her lips that one would have naturally supposed it was almost too modest to make itself known at all. The youth paused a while and then resumed:

"We have known each other so long, Mary, that I cannot but regard you as a sister. Yet you are not my sister, and people will not comprehend why I lavish a brother's affection upon you. It seems to me that this world is a very literal sort of place."

Mary sighed again. The youth stole a sidelong glance at her and went on speaking.

"I have no desire to appear in anybody's eyes as your lover, Mary, and therefore I will not visit you at your residence. I should cut but a sorry figure as a suitor for a young lady's hand, would I not?"

Mary did not see why, at least she said so.

"Well, it makes no difference. You are now as you have been since we played together over the fields in our native village, as one of my own flesh and blood, and you have met with misfortune. It is my duty to help you out of your troubles, and, trust me, I will do so. Was my last letter satisfactory?"

"How can you ask such a question?" said Mary, with a reproachful accent.

"What do you mean?"

"How could a letter from you be otherwise than satisfactory to me?"

"Oh! Yes, but I meant to ask if the—the—inclosure was all right—was sufficient."

"I tried to make it answer."

"Ah! I see. It was not enough. Well, I anticipated that, and have met you prepared to supply the deficiency."

"Oh! thanks! thanks!" exclaimed Mary with great animation.

"Turn into Rector-street, towards the North River, and I will give it to you."

Mary's countenance suddenly underwent a change. It was a reflex of the most poignant sorrow.

"I durst not take it!" she said.

"Afraid! for what reason?"

He made this inquiry with a look of mortal fear.

"You will involve yourself in difficulty!"

"No, no, no," he said hurriedly, "never fear me. I am prudent—careful. Come, don't stand here, but turn the corner."

She obeyed him.

"You must bear in mind," she said, after they had got out of Broadway, "that I have already been assisted by you to amounts beyond your income."

"But I had saved money for two years before you required any assistance, Mary. Don't forget that."

Money! It was the main object with them all. Well, who does not talk of it, and strive to get it?

Mary had not forgotten that, she said.

"Very well, then," observed Legouve, as he glanced furtively around him and placed a small parcel in her not unwilling hand, "take this. It will pay off that crushing debt, in full, of which you spake at our last interview."

"*Must* I take it?"

Oh, how artlessly she asked that question! No wonder his large grey eyes, which at times looked as tenderly and as imploringly as those of a wounded deer at bay, filled with tears of honest affection as he answered:

"You *must* if you wish to preserve my friendship, and I only regret that it is so paltry a gift. Would that it were fifty times greater."

The transaction we have mentioned was observed by the man who had noticed Mary so vigilantly at the Post-Office. He had followed them.

"God bless you, my dear brother," said Mary, putting away his gift into her *porte monnaie,* "the day will come, I hope, when I will be able to reciprocate your kindness. Should I ever get my property, now in dispute, or procure a rich husband, I will set you up in business."

Legouve grinned a ghastly smile. The word "husband" evidently did not sound very harmoniously to his brotherly ears. How is it that platonic love in extremely young people rarely brooks the interference of a thought about matrimony?

"Don't talk of business," he remarked after gulping down his chagrin by a violent effort; "you know I hate business; my ambition is to be an artist. One of these days I shall go to Italy and study. You know I paint very well already."

He drew from his breast-pocket a miniature in proof of his assertion. It was a fine likeness of Mary Schuyler. The mechanical part of the work was crude and unskillful, but the spirit of the face—the life, the expression—was there to perfection.

"Well, well, I did not mean to hurt your feelings," said Mary, gazing at the miniature with a strange and undefinable air, "but pray when did you paint that?"

"Since I last saw you."

"For me?"

"No."

The negative was delivered with so much abruptness that Mary was completely disconcerted. She paused irresolutely a short time, and then said she must go. But there she remained. Legouve inquired, moodily, if he should put her into an omnibus, to which she answered in the affirmative.

They started for Broadway again. Just before they arrived at the corner, Mary suddenly asked Legouve if he knew Charles Hunter, the financier.

"Yes," replied Legouve.

"Intimately?"

"Yes, again."

"Are you at all in his confidence?"

"Why do you ask these curious questions?" inquired Legouve, turning pale as ashes, and shaking like an aspen. Every joint quivered.

"Bless me, what's the matter?"

"A sudden spasm—I have been subject to these strange attacks lately. But what do you know of Hunter?"

"He visits our house."

"To see you?"

"No, by no means. To see Miss Bowen, whom you saw with me once."

Legouve breathed freely again.

"Are you Hunter's friend?" queried Mary, without giving him time to speak.

"I am. He has taken a fancy to me, and I am indebted to him for many courtesies and favors."

"Then you must bring about an interview between him and I," said Mary. She spoke modestly and quietly, yet there was something irresistibly commanding in her tone and manner.

"To what end?"

"He is in danger."

"Indeed! Pray tell me at once what or who threatens him?"

"That I wish to make known to himself in private."

"Mary!"

"Oh, you shall be present, but not another soul must dream of my having anything to do with the affair."

"What a mystery this is! Mary, you used to abominate mysteries."

"But don't I tell you that there shall be no mystery so far as you are concerned. Come, I see one of our line of omnibuses approaching. Will you get him to see me?"

"Yes; but I must be present. Don't lose that from your mind."

"It is agreed. Ah, the omnibus has stopped. See him as soon as you can make it convenient, and write me at the Broadway Post-Office."

"Not direct to your house?"

"Certainly not—for reasons. Good bye."

As she got into the vehicle, a man who had been talking with Mary's Post Office incognito took a seat by her side.

Legouve watched the omnibus until he could no longer see it, and then slowly sauntered up Broadway. He was about turning into Liberty-street when the individual who had followed Mary tapped him on the shoulder.

"Well, Sir!" said Legouve, with great hauteur.

"Step into this confectioner's shop, I wish to speak with you," replied the man persuasively.

"Sir!"

"Come, you need not be offended, and I will not detain you five minutes."

"But I do not know you."

"You will soon be relieved of that ignorance. Come."

The stranger led the way, and Legouve, mesmerized as it were, mechanically followed. The stranger led him to a dark corner in the back of the shop, where brandy and pies were sold to clerks and merchants in need of "refreshment," and asked him to "take a drink."

"I never taste ardent spirits," said Legouve gently.

"Smoke?"

"Yes."

They procured cigars, and after they had puffed them an instant the stranger said:

"Your name is John Legouve."

"It is, I'm not ashamed of it."

"You ought to be."

"How! This insult——"

"Shall be explained or atoned," said the stranger calmly. He proceeded, "You are the mail clerk of Baldown & Co."

"Yes, Sir," answered Legouve fiercely.

"Your salary is $600 a year."

"What of it?"

"Not much—only you contrive to spend $1,500 per annum."

"What's that your business? Sir, this impertinence is altogether inexcusable. If I had the strength——"

"You would flog me," again interrupted the stranger; "but as you have not, you must hear me out. You have plundered letters intrusted to your care—here is a list of them."

The youth turned the color of beeswax, and would have fallen to the floor had not the stranger held him by the arm.

For the rest of this exciting story, in which will figure noted persons connected with the bar, the press, the stage, the pulpit, financial and fashionable society, and the sporting world, procure the *Ledger of Romance,* (a first-class family paper, price four cents,) from week to week. Be sure to ask for the *Ledger of Romance!* What immediately follows the chapters we have printed will be found in No. 29 of the *Ledger of Romance,* which is now ready, and is for sale everywhere by everybody.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times.*

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COBB'S REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

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With the first part of
COBB'S GREAT STORY
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Will be ready
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AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

will open on [illegible] on which occasion [illegible] BARDDI, [illegible] will make her first appearance [illegible] in her great character of "[illegible]" in the role of [illegible]

[illegible] First Tier ... $1 [illegible] Amphitheatre ... 25c. [illegible] Private Boxes, from $6 to $20 [illegible] season of 12 nights: Admission [illegible]

The [illegible] will be opened on THURSDAY, Jan. [illegible] of Music, for subscribers only. [illegible] seats will be opened daily, [illegible] beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible] of Music, Hall & Son's, Van [illegible] and Breusing's. [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. [illegible] will be paid for in advance. Doors open at [illegible] Opera commences at 8.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. [illegible] has the honor to assure the public that he does not intend to make any promises which circumstances [illegible] him from fulfilling. He bases [illegible] of the Opera [illegible] of failure. He does not [illegible] name the artists engaged, other than [illegible] nor does he intend to indicate at [illegible] Operas to be presented. What [illegible] is, that no expense or labor will be spared [illegible] Opera superior in every department, and that he believes will be sufficient to insure the success of the season.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1857,
BY DESIRE,
A MORNING CALL.
Supported by Mr. G. Jordan and Miss Laura Keene.
Third night
of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled
RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, [illegible], T. B. Johnston, Hayne, Allayne, Mrs. H. [illegible], Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the ninth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs ... Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL ... Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE ... Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
FIFTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. FORREST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1857,
will be presented the tragedy of
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius ... Mr. Forrest.
With the farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
The German Opera Troupe, continuing to be most rapturously received, will give their performance on alternate nights with
Mr. FORREST.
THURSDAY—German Opera. CZAR AND CARPENTER.
FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as ROLLA.
SATURDAY—MASON AND LOCKSMITH. German Opera Troupe.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.
Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets ... Fifty cents.
THIS EVENING,
will be produced the celebrated opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
which is nightly received with
GREAT ENTHUSIASM,
owing to the entire strength of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
To-morrow—MARITANA.
Full particulars in small bills.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Reserved seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra; [illegible] Private boxes, $5.
[illegible] may be secured for two days in advance, at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MR. EMILE GUYON,
Of the Conservatoire in Paris, and Pupil of Mr. THALBERG,
Has the honor to announce a
GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857,
Assisted by
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
who has most kindly tendered his services;
Mademoiselle HENRIETTE SIMON, (Soprano,
her first appearance in New-York;
MR. RIVARD, (Baritone,)
his first appearance in New-York; and
MESSRS. F. SIMON and A. MILLER.
Tickets $1. For sale at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT COMEDY WEEK.
WEDNESDAY—A first-rate Shakespearean Comedy.
MR. BELTON, FROM THE BOSTON THEATRE,
will make his second appearance in New-York.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with the following capital arrangement:
Benedick ... Mr. Belton | Beatrice ... Mrs. Barrow
Dogberry ... Mr. Burton
Leonato, (on this occasion) ... Mr. C. Fisher
Antonio ... Mr. M. Smith
Sexton ... Mr. Setchell | Don Pedro ... Mr. Rainford
Hero ... Miss S. Stevens | Ursula ... Miss L. Marshall
With the favorite musical farce of
LE CHALET; OR THE SWISS COTTAGE.
[illegible], with songs ... Mrs. C. Howard.
On Friday—By desire of a large fashionable party, the comedies of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mrs. Barrow on this occasion as Widow Delmaine.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1857.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. HOEY.
First night in this Theatre of the celebrated five act play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
[illegible], also, of the beautiful Petite Comedy of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Lee, Miss Deane, &c., will appear.
To-morrow—HIAWATHA.
Saturday—Mrs. Wood's Benefit.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place at
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
on which occasion will be presented a splendid five-act
COMEDY,
which has not been acted at this theatre before. Also, a delightful
COMEDIETTA.
Both pieces will embrace the names of the following talented artists:
Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Dyott, Sothern, Holland, Lee, Stuart, and Peters.
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sothern, and Miss Thompson.
Box Book now open.

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NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Immense Success.
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DON JUAN;
OR, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.
FRIDAY, Jan. 16.
Sale of Tickets commences this morning at Hall's Music Store, price $1. No extra charge for securing seats.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, [illegible]; [illegible] cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 14, the entertainments will commence with the comedy of
A DAY IN PARIS.
To be followed by the [illegible] of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche ... Miss Price | Tudesto ... Miss Herring
To conclude with the Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON. THIS (Wednesday, Jan. 14,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, RAFFAELLE. After which MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, RAFFAELLE, as in the evening. SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, Or GIGANTIC [illegible]—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

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[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MATILDA HERON
Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre
On MONDAY EVENING next,
in the celebrated play of
CAMILLE,
As translated by herself.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following

MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. P. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow	G. B. Dorr,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks	C. E. [illegible],
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. [illegible],
Mrs. J. Collis,	E. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. F. [illegible],
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	J. B. Fay,
Mrs. Frothingham,	Simon Fisher,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Whitlaw Hoffman,	M. Hoyland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. [illegible],	Gordon [illegible],
Mrs. J. E. Kernochan,	R. L. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	R. [illegible],
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jay,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. C. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	M. R. Leary,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Mesnager,
Mrs. F. E. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. E. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	E. M. Newbould,
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. E. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Robertson,
E. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Stagg,
James Bleecker,	C. F. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Stiff,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
G. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Doors open at 7½. Music will commence at 8, and dancing at 9. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and, on taking up their company, will depart in reverse order.

Tickets, $3 each, admitting one person, can be had at the Music Stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; and also at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

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PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Goekel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF,
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Thyme.
Swede turnip, or ruta baga.
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IV. Abstracts of ancient Wills and Deeds.
V. Ancient Diaries and Journals, containing important Historical or Genealogical information.
VI. Abstracts of the Records of early-settled Towns, copies of early Wills, and other valuable unpublished papers.
THE REGISTER will be issued quarterly, in January, April, July and October, each number containing at least 96 pages, octavo, making annually a volume of about 400. Ten volumes have been issued. $2 a year, in advance.
ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 18, 1856.
The Board of Officers of "The New-England Society in the City of New-York" cordially recommend the above-mentioned work to the support of the members of the Society, and to all New-England men, as being of great value and interest.
R. W. BONNEY, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.
Address A. R. PHIPPEN, No. 310 Broadway.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.
I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.
My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.
N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PROTESTANT family, (Episcopal preferred) by an American lady, to do the family sewing, take charge of children, or to officiate as nurse to an invalid, and is willing to make herself generally useful; und rstands singing, music and embroidery; a family wishing a person of this kind who only wishes a home for her services, will please address Mrs. D., box No. 3605 N. Y. Post-Office. N. B.—Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; will take moderate wages—also, by an American girl, as house maid and nurse, or plain sewing or housework, in a small family; has lived four years in her last place; both will be found willing, obliging and trustworthy servants, highly recommended. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as good cook, is good bread baker and good pastry, and is good washer and ironer, in small private family; good home preferred; can give the best of reference as to character and capability from her last place, where she lived several years. Call at No. 194 East 17th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waiter, by two competent girls; also, to go out washing and ironing by the day, or would do the work in the best manner at her house, by a first-rate laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIVE COLORED young women; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress or chambermaid. Also by a white girl 16, and one 13. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is capable of doing chamberwork and laundry work. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED seamstress, by a very competent girl, is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing, would see to grown children. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as cook, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and to mind children. Apply at No. 27 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the business in all its branches, a situation as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Can command a fair Northern trade. Good reference given. Address D. E. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, in an American family, for chamberword or housework; is a good washer and ironer, and willing to go in the country. Call for a few days at No. 228 Bowery, at the Protestant Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a widower's family, or as matron in a public institution by a lady of experience. Satisfactory references given and required. Address B. H. R., this office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT OFFICE *man, who has held a confidential place for 10 years,* the first 7 with a dry goods jobbing house, is prepared to treat with a good house for a similar situation. Refers to *HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 58 and 55 Day-st.*

LADIES WISHING A GOOD DRESSMAKER *or seamstress at their own house, on reasonable terms,* by the day or week, will please call or address to the residence No. 3[illegible] 6th-av. None but respectable families *need apply.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS Jobbing House in the Southern and Southwestern Trade. He must be of good address, fully competent to sell goods, and willing to make himself generally useful. He will not be expected to introduce trade. Salary moderate. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with name, age and reference, Box No. 2,508 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS is required immediately in a gentleman's family. She must understand thoroughly her duties—be a Protestant, and a person of some education. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE DEmeurant à la campagne une Francaise Protestante comme bonne d'enfants et couturière. S'addresser à 2[illegible]th, numero 57, est près de la dième-av., from 1 until 3 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE BOOKSTORE of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS A FEW HOURS TO spare in the day, wishes to find a few scholars for the French, German, and English languages. Also she would be pleased to instruct some pupil in writing and drawing. Address W. X. A., *Daily Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 133 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to
HATTON & WELLS.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

LECTURES.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind.* Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

WILLIAMSBURG.—J. G. B. BROWN, ESQ., of Newburg, will lecture in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gentleman.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject: *Steam Boilers.* Strangers are always particularly welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 1 P. M. By order,
Jan. 13, 1857. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Sec.

DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (February) number, must be sent to the office, No. 155 Grand-st., until next Saturday, at latest. Will be distributed in 15,000 copies to druggists, physicians, &c., throughout the country.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
BELOW COST.
We call the attention of our customers, and the ladies generally, to the fact, that we are closing out the balance of our Embroideries, Sets, Laces, &c., considerably below cost.
Point Lace Sets, from $20 to $60, worth from $35 to $[illegible].
Honiton, Maltese and Guipure Sets, from $5 to $25.
French Swiss Sets, from $1 to $5, worth $3 to $8.
French Jaconet and Cambric do., from $1 [illegible] to $5.
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars, from 3s. 6d. to $10.
French and Chantilly Veils, from $1 to $[illegible].
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
12-4 all-linen sheeting, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
8-4 double satin damask, 5s. 9d., worth 9s.
⅝ and ¾ satin damask napkins, 16s., worth $3.
10-4 table-cloths, all pure linen, 12s., worth 16s.
Marseilles quilts, 11s., 12s., 14s. and $3.
Tremendous bargains.
Remember the business closes on the 29th day of this month, at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
WET SILKS. WET SILKS.
WET DAMASKS, WET NAPKINS.
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
WET TOWELINGS AND DOYLIES.
WET LINEN SHEETING.
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS.
WET BLANKETS, WET SHIRTINGS.
WET HDKFS. AND EMB. COLLARS.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, PARAMATAS,
MUSLIN, CHALLIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
At the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

DAMAGED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
We are just in receipt of a large lot of
LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Slightly damaged, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
A large lot of Gents' do., colored borders, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP.
Muslins Swiss, Nansook,
Mulls, Checks,
Tarlatans, Stripes,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN, CHALLIES.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
At the
Great Sale
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Beaver Cloaks at $5, worth $10.
Beaver Cloaks at $10, worth $20.
And higher-priced ones
In same proportion.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens
Will be offered this week,
At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece,
Worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

LYONS VELVET—LYONS VELVET.
An assortment of all widths,
And of the best manufacture,
Selling cheap at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.
500 pieces of Mariand's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d.,
By the piece of 12 yards,
At the great sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

EVENING SILKS,
AND EVENING SILK ROBES,
At reduced prices, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS
Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good *goods at low prices.*
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

DRY GOODS SELLING OFF TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
D. B. PORTER & CO. will offer their entire stock at a deduction of nearly fifty per cent., to close the business.
SILKS 5s., worth 7s. 6d.
SHAWLS $3, worth $5 to $7.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, &c.
BAREGES 1s., worth 2s. 6d. to 3s.
DELAINES 1s, worth 3s.
Elegant FRENCH MUSLINS 10d. to 1s.—sold at 3s.
All other goods at equally low prices, as the business must be closed by 1st February.
Store to let.
98 Canal-st.

REAL ENGLISH CHINTZ, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS,
Are now selling at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d., at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOES
Of the finest qualities are now selling at
7s. PER YARD.
All our WOOL PLAIDS and RAW SILKS are now selling at
3s. PER YARD,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
This stock, comprising
BANDS, COLLARS,
COIFFURES, HDKFS., &c.,
SETS,
must be sold before the 29th of this month, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.
MUSLINS, LAWNS,
BAREGES, BRILLIANTS,
GRENADINES, CRAPE DE PARIS, &c., &c.,
are now offering at unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
At KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE, NO. 223 8TH-AV.
Collars, sleeves, bands, handkerchiefs, sets ribbons and trimmings at auction prices. A gift to every dollar's worth purchased, some worth $10. You get the gift before leaving the store.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
At unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
This stock must be cleared this week, at
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ginghams, de laines, blankets, muslins, linens, table cloths, &c. Also, a general assortment of dry goods for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt-rheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, [illegible]. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this [illegible] ... its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with such [illegible] success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 119 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the [illegible] of the Royal Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. [illegible] Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of [illegible] power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in [illegible] cases, whereby there is a saving of $[illegible].
Special arrangements having been made with the [illegible] one Express, the five dollar cases of the Triesemar, or the larger ones, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carefully sealed, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the patient genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The five dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Dr. No. 189 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of Impudent and Adventurous Hawkers.—Dr. HUNTER has not removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at no place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is evident that a conspiracy by a [illegible] of [illegible] is on foot to rob DR. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and venerable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, (Consultations till [illegible] and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) *Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa,* and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.
Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

THE GREAT REMEDY. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at DR. WARD'S old established office, No. [illegible] Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be postpaid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK, "THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained and illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—29th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 33 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DRUNKARD! DO YOU FEEL YOUR wretchedness? Do you wish to get rid of your unnatural cravings after strong drink? A teaspoonful of DETZELL'S Extract, taken a few times a day, will soon make you against the very smell of liquors, and soon restore you to health, bloom and vigor! Principal Depôt No. 112 Bleecker, near Greene-st. Price 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, G. P. GRATACAP, who for thirty years has been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down town, and now at No. 540 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

AN IMPROVED ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—30 by 42, with the usual furniture and appurtenances, but little used and in complete order, is offered for sale. Inquire of
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York.

[illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE OF WILLIAM AND [illegible] PROPERTY, belonging to the [illegible] DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d [illegible] January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 2-story [illegible] buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st. [illegible] feet on Pine-st., more or less. [illegible] subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order.
WM. F. OAKEY, DANIEL OAKEY, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, (by order of James [illegible])
[illegible] National Bank, (full stock) [illegible] each. (For account of whom it may concern.)
[illegible] Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.
[illegible] Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN [illegible]-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction the valuable house and lot known as No. [illegible]. The house is a [illegible] dwelling; will rent for about $[illegible] per annum. [illegible] Croton water [illegible] can remain for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE NICHOL.—STORE NO. 66 NASSAU-STREET, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, inst., at No. 211 6th-av., near 24th-st., at [illegible] o'clock, the furniture of said house, consisting of sofas, chairs, centre, side and dining tables, Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, rugs, curtains, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
DIBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for bookbinders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.
P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandise of every description.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., 3 ply carpets, made up nearly new, [illegible] mattress, five geese feather bolster and pillows, cottage and Grecian bedsteads, crockery and glass ware, [illegible] washstand, tete-a-tetes, rugs, rosewood piano-[illegible], [illegible] sofas, mahogany chairs, extension dining-tables, [illegible], wardrobe, sofas and large bedsteads, silver-plated castors, urns and spoons, &c., to pay advances.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. G. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the large building No. 110 Bleecker-st., the genteel furniture contained therein, consisting of one suite rosewood parlor furniture, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood boudoir piano, rosewood bedstead and bureau, China and glass ware, enameled cottage suites, iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a general assortment of English, American and German Hardware, &c. Also, 10 casks cut irons, 4 to 9; 22 casks wrought nails, 2 casks horse [illegible], an invoice of paint and horse brushes, 21 doz. oil cans, 5 cases hatchets, 200 M ribbed percussion caps, [illegible]. Also, with which the sale will commence, part of the stock of a retailer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction-rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., [illegible] large [illegible] damask tablecloths, do. [illegible] mass of rich and costly French chenille [illegible] dresses, [illegible], neckties, elastic [illegible] a stock of assorted dry goods.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN [illegible] VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unimproved Coal Land. Said lands [illegible] miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about [illegible] acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 136 acres, 138 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, [illegible] acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, [illegible] acres, 80½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other and are crossed [illegible] by the North Branch Canal, [illegible] to the New-York State line, by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a [illegible] Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting [illegible] with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 3 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation. No. 10 Cortlandt-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.
The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 30 and 32 Park-place, and Nos. 30 and 32 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
E. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. E. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. E. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 Dey-st.
WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. MORRIS SOHER.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.
Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
L. LOUIS SPRING,
T. B. RICHARDS, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake [illegible] light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at [illegible] the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, [illegible] which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies, for [illegible] and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KERNEY & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 270 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN.
Offer at lowest market prices—
Refined and Common English Iron; Fall River, Peru, and [illegible] Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring, Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
[illegible]
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible]
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt, and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 8, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 26, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 2. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 26 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. }
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 26 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (debt issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1857. }
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 2d of February.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed. AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 212 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels, etc., or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY WITH a cash capital of about $10,000, owning a steady water power of about 12-horse, with factory buildings and other improvements, and a thorough acquaintance with the hardware trade of the country, would like to engage with a practical manufacturer in good standing in some lucrative business, where his factory, capital and business knowledge could be used to advantage. The factory is accessible to New-York City at all seasons. None but responsible parties need inquire, as the best references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,553 New-York Post-Office.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE-THIRD OF A LARGE AND flourishing newspaper in the West, in connection with a job office, with good run of business. For particulars, inquire of
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

COAL.

TREVORTON COAL—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, free from smoke, produces no clinker, and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and is particularly adapted for all family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 112 Broadway, or at the Yard, No. 590 Washington-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. H. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of College-place, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 8, 1857. }
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 [illegible] M.
Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January, inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856. }
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 5, 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.
The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Carter,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $[illegible], ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	R. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID S. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. H. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. S. GRINNELL.

NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 25 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings).
Cash Capital $200,000,
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. [illegible],	P. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. A. Warner,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ira Smith,	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P. Rodocanachi,	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Cipriani,	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitehouse,	John [illegible]	[illegible]
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan.

[illegible]

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. [illegible],
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Ene,	Don A. [illegible],
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. [illegible],
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Wills,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure,
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been lost by the advertiser, the public are cautioned against negotiating, payment having been stopped: Two notes, drawn by J. Danforth, payable to order of Seymour Bros. & Co., each for $600, dated Jan. 15., at two and three months respectively.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. [illegible] SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELL, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11,'56-law2yW

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MYLES, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,600 ACRES OF farming and timber lands; also a farm of 200 acres, with new dwellings and numerous outbuildings, in Virginia, 10 miles from Washington City, 5 miles from Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, and 2 miles from the Cumberland Canal. Will be sold very low, or exchanged for good productive property.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FINE FARM—NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. 125 acres suitable for all kinds of grain, &c.; 15 acres wood, Locust av. through the centre of 1,000 trees, well fruited &c.; comfortable farm house with good outbuildings; fine shade trees about the house; land equal to any in that vicinity. If not sold by 1st March will be offered at auction. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$5,000, OR $10,000 OF CASH AND A fine farm of 160 acres in Westchester County, will be given for two or three good houses in town. On the farm are several dwelling houses, one of which is a large stone mansion. Also, a good water power; distance, one hour by railroad. Would be sold in two parcels.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

RARE OFFER.—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, and 140 acres valuable heavily-timbered lands on Boreas River, in Essex County, N. Y., near the town of Minerva. The Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad is within 1½ miles. Will be exchanged at a fair valuation for liquors suitable for the California market and about $600 in cash, or will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$9.500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot, half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 154 East 19th-st.

$12.000.—FOR SALE—THOSE TWO first-class 4-story, brown-stone basement houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East 31st-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements; possession immediately; one-half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 46 Grove-st., lot 23¾ feet by 100, house 23¾ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY brick English basement house No. 190 West 25th-st., lot 18 by 98 feet 9 inches; has the modern improvements, and will be sold much less than its fair value. Address, or inquire of W. H. FORBES, No. 536 Broadway.

TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—For sale, a plot of land 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st., well adapted for a large manufactory. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, BOTH first-class. The house is brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements—situated in 35th-st., a little west of 5th-av. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwellings, Nos. 15 and 19 West Washington-place. Lots, 22.4x96.2; houses, 22.4x40x44 feet. For price and terms, inquire at No. 15 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm sts., containing about 60 rooms, and in good order and repair. Possession immediately. Also a part of the convenient three-story house, No. 126 Hammond, near Greenwich st. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN—A good two-story brick or frame house, with one or more extra lots; towards Bedford preferred. Possession in March. A permanent tenant, possibly a purchaser, if suited, may be found by addressing P. P., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED [illegible] neighborhood, by a small, quiet family, a basement and second floor [illegible] preferred. Unexceptionable reference [illegible]. Address TEACHER, Daily Times Office, stating particulars, including location and rent.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS—A HANDSOME room, 50 by 100 feet, with power, in a new brick factory, near this City, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—ELEGANT WRITING.—GENTLEMEN and ladies who experience any difficulty in writing may be entirely cured, by a course of practical lessons from Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway. His system of hand-training removes all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week, and gives a rapid business style in a short time. Two seats for ladies and one for gentlemen vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—The proprietors announce to the trustees and officers of public schools, that they render gratuitously every facility for the supply of efficient teachers. Teachers wishing situations should address
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER.—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH for sale at manufacturers' prices by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, (late Wm. H. Cary & Co.) No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] [illegible] These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18......1857
Saturday, March 14......1857	Wednesday, March 4......1857
Saturday, April 11......1857	Wednesday, April 1......1857
Saturday, May 9......1857	Wednesday, April 29......1857
Saturday, May 23......1857	Wednesday, May 27......1857
Saturday, June 6......1857	Wednesday, June 10......1857
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York....... Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
In First Cabin.......................$75
In Second Cabin......................50
In Third Cabin.......................30
No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP EMEU, E. MOODIE, Commander.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $90, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $[illegible].—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin............	$175	First Cabin............	[illegible]
Second Cabin............	125	Second Cabin............	[illegible]
Steerage............	75	Steerage............	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. DOMBALLE & CO. are prepared to forward [illegible] parcels of every description to Havana, [illegible], Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, [illegible] Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 2d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 3 Mercaderes-st.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS [illegible] finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE, manufactured by E. T. YOUNG, No. 100 [illegible], and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, ruled, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some new styles for gifts.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 6 William-st., near [illegible].

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

[illegible] MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. [illegible] Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M. [illegible] Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train [illegible] Express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk [illegible]
THE ABOVE TRAINS run DAILY, [illegible]. These Express Trains connect at [illegible] at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and [illegible] Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, [illegible] Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, [illegible], Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany. [illegible] Fare $3 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York [illegible] 6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains. 8 o'clock A. M. Mail train, running directly through, [illegible] Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations. 4 P. M. Express running directly through [illegible] change of cars, and connecting with Central train at [illegible] P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
6:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York at 6 A. M. by Hudson River Railroad at [illegible] A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland 3:45 P. M., Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 9:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 2 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland at 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations, 11 and 4 to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati, $20 and $15 50, and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY EDWARD W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, of the City of New-York, having made application to me in writing, setting forth that JOHN THOMSON, late of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested, do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the 16th day of January next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said John Thomson should not be granted to the said Alexander A. Thomson, and that this order be published in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks (at least once in each week) preceding said day.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D. 1856.
d31-lawowW* E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE E. RIPLEY and WILLIAM D. JUDSON against NORMAN CUTTER.—To NORMAN CUTTER—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, with interest from the 2d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.
ja7-lawowW* CHARLES JUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. 70 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.
RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, AQUILA G. STOUT, SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.
ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible]

[illegible] having claims against [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at their residence, [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of May next. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 220 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1856.
d-17-lawowW* WALTERS S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 250 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.
d24-lawowW* EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.
o15-lawowW* FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

[illegible]

[illegible] Fire in Avenue D.

A fire occurred in the store of EASTERLY & [illegible], No. 55 Avenue D, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated, from some unknown cause, in the rear of the first floor. Damage $300. Loss fully covered by insurance in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

[illegible] Fire in Grand-street.

The fire that broke out in the pen and pencil manufactory of HORTON & HAVRON, in the fourth story of the iron building at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, about 5 o'clock Monday morning, did not do more than $200 worth of damage, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners are making up for lost time by vigorous industry. Nearly every one of the vacancies that have existed in the Department for so long a time have been filled within the past few days.

Yesterday the Commissioners met at the Mayor's office. There was an unusually large attendance, as some charges of interest were expected to be taken up. But only a few cases of minor interest were examined into, and the decision in each case was reserved. The following adjourning some twelve or fifteen appointees were sworn in.

Sad Accident on Blackwell's Island.

Notice was left at the Coroner's office yesterday that a man named DAVID WILLIAMS, a bricklayer employed in building the hospital on Blackwell's Island, was accidentally killed at that place on Monday. Deceased was engaged in a basket from a high scaffolding to be lowered, when the rope broke. The fall was so great, and the injuries received so serious that he was instantly killed. Coroner GAMBLE proceeded to view the body.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William McGrath vs. *William Masterson*.—Judgment for plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to the Sheriff to assess damages.

Thomas Fitzpatrick vs. *the same*.—Like order.

John H. Hagerman, &c., vs. *Max Westheim*.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion, $15 costs of trial, Judgment to stand as security.

George Brooks vs. *Matthew Walker, &c.*—Order of reference to James Maurice, Esq.]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY.

Before the City Judge.

The case of Deming, charged with arson, commenced on Monday, as reported, was continued yesterday. The insurance of the premises by the prisoner in the Howard Insurance Company was proved, and other more or other comparatively unimportant evidence was taken. Mr. Brady opened for the defence. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner, who testified as to character. The evidence both for the prosecution and defence, was concluded yesterday, and this morning Mr. Brady will commence to sum up. There are no features of special interest in the case.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

DID YOU EVER HAVE THE RHEUMATISM?—Did you ever lay for weeks on your back, unable to move a limb, your flesh fairly quivering with agony, a simple breath upon it filling your frame with anguish? Then you had inflammatory rheumatism. You could not have had anything else more painful. No rest at night—no rest by day—no sleep—no peace—no comfort—dismal groans for music—tears and prayers your only consolation. Ah, what you would have given for a sure—a positive, real cure, one that gave you ease at once—one that tingled to your bones, and made them feel within themselves the conviction of a remedy? Yet, just such a cure for rheumatism, as it is for consumption and the palsy, is Dr. HENRY ANSELL'S Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ARNOLD & FOSDICK, No. 5 Second-avenue and No. 592 Broadway; C. M. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and A. HULSE, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—G. R. WOODWARD & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., &c., of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying in person or by letter to the office of the company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. R. WOODWARD & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

See the great Pantomime of "Planche," at Burton's National Theatre. The most magnificent pantomime produced in the country. A short Comedy will precede, and the entertainments will conclude with the grand Drama of "Brian Boriheime" to-night. Go early.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—One of the finest, most captivating, as well as most unexceptionable Dramas ever produced from the French, is that thrilling one of "Rafaelle," played this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's. It may well be commended for everybody may witness it with approbation.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This magnificent collection of paintings remains open during the Winter season, and is one of the most agreeable places in the City wherein to while away a leisure hour. Several very old paintings have just been added to the collection. Pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE INJUNCTION SERVED.

A special meeting of this Board was called for 6 o'clock last evening. At that hour, the President, HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., took the Chair, and Clerk directed to call the roll, when 17 members answered to their names. There not being a quorum present, a motion to adjourn to 7 o'clock was carried, and at that hour there still being no quorum present, the members adjourned to 7½ o'clock, at which time there being a quorum the Board proceeded to business. After presenting an accumulation of papers which had collected on the President's desk, a motion was adopted to proceed to

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS,

When the following officers were appointed:

Health Officer—Warren Cleaveland, M. D., Fusion.

Messenger—Moses Abbott. (No opposition.)

Keeper City Park—Wm. Brown, Fusion.

Sealers of Weights and Measures, W. D.—Carman Wilson, Thomas Cornwell, Fusion.

Sealers of Weights and Measures, E. D.—John H. Gane, Thomas Willetts, Fusion.

Meat Inspectors, W. D.—James Titus, Mathew Stewart, Fusion.

Meat Inspectors, E. D.—Robert Reynold, Wm. B. Davison, Fusion.

Clerk of Market—Leonard W. Cline, Fusion.

Inspectors of Pavement, W. D.—Hicks Post, Henry Story, Fusion.

As the Board entered upon executive business, Alderman OLIVER, of the Ninth Ward, stated that he had just had an injunction served upon him, restraining him from acting as an Alderman.

The Chair announced that a similar document had been served upon the Board.

The Messenger was directed not to receive ballots from Alderman OLIVER, and he did not vote for officers.

Brooklyn Police Appointments.

The following changes were made in the Police Department:

APPOINTED.	REMOVED.
2d Ward—Matthew Mallory.	James Abrams.
2d Ward—Francis Kelly.	George Parks.
2d Ward—John McLaughlin.	Wm. H. Culver.
2d Ward—Patrick Corr.	Thos. Colyer.
2d Ward—John McCann.	Chas. H. Wright.
2d Ward—John Shearon.	James Griffiths.
3d Ward—Thos. Farrell.	Isaac Kent.
3d Ward—Samuel Kelly.	Wm. Connor.
7th Ward—James McGuire.	Peter Vanderhoef.
7th Ward—Thom. Cunningham.	Henry Merrill.
7th Ward—Patrick Corr.	Isaac D. Reynolds.
7th Ward—James Gardner	John Campbell.
7th Ward—Wm. McLaughlin	Gilbert Duremus.

Republican General Committee of Kings County.

At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN G. BERGEN. *Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. Enoch Jacobs, S. C. Buckley, G. W. Stilwell. *Secretary*—S. Alpheus Smith. *Treasurer*—R. W. Kenyon.

Tea Party.

The ladies of the M. E. Mission Church of Williamsburg give a tea party, to-night, for the purpose of liquidating the church debt. They promise speaking, music and refreshments, and a good time generally.

Fire.

The stables and out-buildings attached to the hotel familiarly known as JOHN L. SNEDIKER'S, near the race course on the Jamaica Plank-road, was destroyed by fire Monday noon last. Loss $2,500. Fully insured.

BERNARD GILLEN, an insane man, was picked up by the Second District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday, and sent to the County Lunatic Asylum.

A prize fight was prevented by the Police in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, yesterday. The principals were from New-York.

The Long Island Railroad is still blocked up with snow below Riverhead.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

William Murry and Charles Cunningham were placed upon trial on an indictment for burglary, for breaking into the house of James Arrowsmith, in Meserole-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, on the 27th of October last. Convicted and sentenced to three years and six months each imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

SUPREME COURT.

A General Term of this Court commenced in Brooklyn yesterday. Present, Judges STRONG and BRADLEY. Judge EMOTT was absent, but, notwithstanding this, the business was proceeded with.

There are some 200 causes on the calendar, 25 of which will be called each day.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—SHAW.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD to Miss CHRISTINA SHAW, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Shaw, Jane-st.

AYMAR—HUGHES.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, No. 60 12th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. WILLIAM H. AYMAR to Miss FANNY HUGHES.

MITTEN—LARCOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at his residence, No. 80 12th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. GEORGE A. MITTEN to Miss MARGARET LARCOCK.

CORNELISON—POTTER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, by Rev. Mr. BURGE, JOHN CORNELISON to Miss JANE POTTER, both of this City.

DONOHUE—BECKUS.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, May 11, 1856, by Rev. R. W. Collier, PETER J. O. DONOHUE to EMMA M., daughter of Charles Beckus, Esq., all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of his father-in-law, L. W. Stevens, Esq., Mr. ALFRED CONKLIN, aged 28 years.

His remains will be taken to Farmington, Conn., for interment.

PLUMMER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, ALBERT FREEMAN, third child of Rev. Gardiner Spring and Emily Augusta Plumley, aged 2 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of his father, No. 104 West 40th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LINDSY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of James S. and Hannah M. Lindsy, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation, at No. 88 West 33d-st.

FLANDY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of malignant scarlatina, JOHN FLANDY, aged 7 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. from his father's residence, No. 1,002 Broadway, to Calvary Cemetery.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. CATHERINE H. SCOTT, relict of the late Patrick Scott, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Eugene H. and Cornelius M. Sullivan, also the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Pilot Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, (Oliver Holt-place,) on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral service will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. MARY BARNARD, widow of William Barnard, late of Hartford, Conn. The immediate cause of her death was injuries received by her from coming under a car of wagon while crossing Fulton-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 22.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 12 Bedford-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Hartford papers please copy.

[illegible]

HEMMING.—At Meredith Corners, near Cooperstown, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 3, MARGARET H., wife of Seth H. Meredith, in the 40th year of her age.

HOUGHTON.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 4, ANNA CHANNING, wife of Epes Sargent, and daughter of the late Gen. Jeremiah Huntington, of New-London, aged 76 years.

HOOKER.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 11, JANE, wife of Samuel M. Hooker.

EMMIN.—In Stuttgart, Germany, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE LOUISA EMMIN, only and beloved child of Gottlob and Charlotte N. Emmin, and granddaughter of Mrs. A. Meguiry, aged 3 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JAN. 13.

$1,400 Indiana 6s	94¼	100	Harlem R. R.	s3	15¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	s3 90	100	do	s3	15¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	74	100	do	s3	15¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	88¼	100	do	b5	15¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	97	100	do	b60	15¾
4,000 Erie R. Con. Bs '71	86¼	50	Reading R. R.	s	84¾
1,000 do	89	765	do	s	84¾
2,000 Hud. R. Bdl. 1st M.	89	100	do	b30	84¾
500 do	89¾	200	do	s30	84¾
3,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs. c3	87¼	200	do	s10	84¾
5,000 do	b60	87¼	100	do	s3	84¾
7,000 do	87¼	400	do	s3	84¾
1,000 Ter. Ha. & Al. 2d M.	73¼	40	Mich. Cen. Rd.	98¾
5,000 L. H. & W. 1st M. Bs.	71	150	do	94
31 Bank of Commerce	108¾	150	do	b60	94¾
40 Bank. Com. Scrip	108¾	100	do	95¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	105¾	150	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	s30	88¼
25 do	107	200	do	s10	88¼
30 Bank. & Trad. Bank	106	200	do	b10	89
50 Park Bank	98	125	do	c	89¾
25 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	179	20	do	c	87¾
160 Gum Coal Co.	c 17	50	do	s3	87¾
25 Pavne Coal Co.	16¼	50	do	s3	88¾
500 do	b60	100	do	s3	88¾
100 do	b60	93¾	212	Clev. & Pitts. R.	54
97 do	93¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3	97¼
700 do	s	93¾	400	do	s3	97¼
200 do	b15	93¾	1100	do	97¼
100 do	b10	93¾	100	do	b60	76
100 do	s3	93¾	20	do	s3	77¾
100 do	c	93¾	488	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3	96¾
100 do	b45	93	50	do	b60	97¾
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b3	29¾	100	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	74¼
100 do	b30	29	100	do	b60	74¾
50 do	s5	29¾	100	do	b60	74¾
65 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	131¼				

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s	90	100	Reading RR.	s30	84
400 do	89¾	100	do	b10	84¾
2,500 Cal. St. 7s, '75	65	100	do	b3	84
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	s90	97¾	600	do	83¾
3,000 Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	72¼	500	do	s60	83¾
5,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75	84¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3	21¼	200	do	b3	77¾
450 Erie Railroad	s5	62¾	100	do	77¾
100 do	s10	62¾	100	Chi. & Ric. Is. R.	s10	97
300 N. Y. Cent. RR.	98¾	22	do	97
100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	b15	120¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76
100 do	120¾	50	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	58¾
25 Gal. & Chi. RR.	131¼				

TUESDAY, Jan 13—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York, to some of the figures of which we made brief reference the other day, is an ably compiled and highly interesting view of the Canal Finances, and has an important bearing on the Public Debt of the State, the greater portion of which has been contracted for Canal purposes. The original Canal Debt is *now reduced to $18,223,704. The new Enlargement* Debt is (or will be when the last million is awarded on the 15th inst.) $11,000,000. The average interest charge on the former is 5.51 ⅌ cent. On the latter 6 ⅌ cent., except on half a million borrowed at 5 ⅌ cent. The Canals are thus made a yearly charge upon the State for accruing interest of $1,347,198. The net revenues from the Canals in 1856 were $1,962,500. This income, however, is specifically appropriated under the Constitution of 1846 in the order, first, $1,700,000 a year to the Interest and Principal of the original Canal Debt of the year 1855. The previous appropriation—that is, from 1846 to 1855—was $1,300,000. Secondly, $350,000 to the support of the General Fund Debt of the State, issued for other than Canal purposes, and which amounts, on all classes of liabilities of the State, to $7,275,654. Thirdly, this General Debt contribution is to be raised to $1,500,000 a year for the extinguishment of the principal, after the original Canal Debt is paid off, or provided for, as it will be in 1866, if the net Canal revenues do not fall below $1,700,000. And, lastly, $1,027,000 a year to the Enlargement Debt. There is also a contingent Constitutional appropriation of $200,000 a year out of the Canal revenues to the support of the State Government.

To render the Canals, in any real sense, a tax upon the people, the revenues would have to fall below $1,347,198, or the annual interest charge upon the whole Canal Debt. This is $615,307 *below* the resulting income of 1856. To make the Canals answer to all the constitutional appropriations of its revenues, the income required should be $3,277,000 a year, or $1,315,000 *above* the actual result of last year. As the primary provision is for the payment and early liquidation of the original Canal Debt, the practical effect is that while this Debt is being paid off by the Sinking Fund from the operation of the $1,700,000 a year first set aside out of the Canal revenues, the Enlargement Debt must be supported by new loans on the credit of the Sinking Fund, or else by direct taxation. There is no particular inconvenience in the first of these plans, while the equity of first retiring the principal of the original Canal Debt out of the net revenues is undoubted.

With these explanations, it becomes interesting to turn to the operation of the Canal revenues the past year, under the system of keeping the works in repair by contract, instead of general superintendence, as heretofore:

The Canal revenues of 1855 in gross were	$2,639,792
Superintendence, repairs and collection	969,793
Net income of 1855	$1,650,000
Revenues for 1856 in gross	$2,749,186
Superintendence, repairs, &c	786,686
Net income of 1856	$1,962,500
To Canal Sinking Fund	$1,700,000
General Fund	262,500—$1,962,500

Of the Canal debt, proper, $4,000,000 was renewed last year to fall due in 1874. The entire $18,223,704, and the accruing interest to April, 1866, will have been provided for, in case the net income from the Canals should continue equal to $1,700,000 a year. Whether the $4,000,000 will then be paid off, or the money put in the Sinking Fund for accumulation, it would now be premature to consider. The first of the Enlargement Loans will fall due in 1872.

The *George Law*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and treasure of Dec. 20, arrived at an early hour this forenoon. Her Gold list is $1,269,000. The steamer on the Pacific side brought down, in addition, $494,000 for England, and $40,000 for New-Orleans. The receipts of Gold dust at San Francisco had been light during the fortnight on account of the wintry weather at the mines. Bars were scarce, and there was also a general complaint of the scarcity of Money. Most of the present remittance comes forward in Gold coin. The regularity of the issue of State Bonds had been tested before the Supreme Court, and the fact that the several loans had not been passed upon and sanctioned by direct vote of the people was pronounced a Constitutional defect. Of course the irregularity will be corrected through a direct popular vote, which must be ordered by resolve of the Legislature now, or soon to be, in session. The *Shipping Register* takes this view of the subject:

[illegible] further extension of the State debt by the expenditure of an appropriation of $100,000, made by the last Legislature, for the survey of a wagon road to the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The Court, in citing the eighth article of the Constitution, which expressly prohibits the Legislature from creating any debt beyond the sum of $300,000, unless sanctioned by an express vote of the people at a general election, declares that the whole of the existing State debt, over and above the said sum of $300,000, is unconstitutional, no part of the same having been submitted to a "vote of the people."

[illegible]

The December receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, were $109,102, in 1856, against $81,182, in 1855.

The Irving Savings' Institution will pay their usual dividend on and after Monday next, 19th inst.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The following are the footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$61,869,000
Loans and Discounts	83,441,000
Specie	2,069,000
Due from other Banks	4,863,000
Due to other Banks	5,096,000
Deposits	14,488,000
Circulation	7,332,000

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair supply and demand at, however, rather lower quotations. Pearls, $7 87½@8; Pots, $7 75@7 87½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty brisk; prices are well sustained. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market is moderately active and firm, though most buyers claim a reduction from our figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans. Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	14¼	14¼
Fair	14	14¼	14¼	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows less animation and rather more firmness, sales having been reported of only about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 [illegible]	$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 62½@	6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@	6 75
Extra Michigan	6 62½@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 62½@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 50
Extra Genesee	6 62½@	7 00
Extra Missouri	7 00@	8 75
Canadian	6 75@	8 75

Canadian is scarce and heavy. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 [illegible]@$7 62½ ⅌ bbl.; 250 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and [illegible] at $6 [illegible] and $6 [illegible] bbl. Rye Flour is scarce [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Corn Meal is in good request [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat is in good request [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Corn is in fair request and is worth 70c.@70½c. for sound yellow, and 68c. for damaged. Oats are in pretty good demand, and to-day we quote at 41c.@42c. for very inferior to choice ⅌ bushel. Rye is in good request at 90c.@92c. for very inferior to choice. Barley and Malt are in good request at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at rising prices. The sales reported to-day of only about 8,000 bushels, at 67c.@70c. for mixed; 70c.@72c. for mixed to choice; 71c.@72c. for new Southern Yellow and new Southern White, and 73c.@[illegible] for old Southern and Southern Yellow and White mixed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is good demand at improved prices, with sales reported since our last of about [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $19 50¼@$19 75 for old [illegible] $20 25@$20 37½ for new do., and $17 37½@[illegible] for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. No old Prime offering. [illegible] Hogs being in lots, 6¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut [illegible] are in moderate supply and demand, at 8¾c.@[illegible] 10¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 10c.@[illegible] 11¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. Bbls. for Prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls. at $9@$10 for Mess; [illegible] $15 25 for Country Mess; $19 50@$19 75 for [illegible] do.; $24 50@$25 for Extra Chicago Mess, and $16 [illegible] extra do. do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is [illegible] ble and steady at $26@$26 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@16c. for [illegible] 20c.@20c. for common to very good State, and [illegible] @27½c. for prime to very choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10½c. [illegible]

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 100 tierces, at 6c. ⅌ lb. Tierces $5 [illegible]@$5 [illegible]

SUGARS—Are scarce and firmer, being needed by purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from [illegible] 10¼c.; and 270 boxes Havana, at 9¾c.@[illegible]. Refined Sugars in lively demand and are tending upwards. The Messrs. STUART quote their [illegible] thus: Loaf, 13¼c.; Crushed, 13c.; Ground, 13[illegible]; Circle A—Crushed, 12½c., ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk, but inform and irregular. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ⅌ bush. Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday Evening, Jan. 12.

FLOUR—State and Western—By last report was of the 6th inst. per *Europa*. We are since in possession of advices per *North American* at Portland, and date at this port, with Liverpool dates to 26th ult. [illegible] only a fair inquiry for export and the home trade; slight fluctuations in prices have been experienced. Since the receipt of the *Asia's* advices, the turn of the market has been in favor of holders—the closing rates showing an improvement in most descriptions of about 10c. ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—Much firmness has been manifested by holders of desirable parcels, which have continued in fair request for export, principally to Spain. Shipping business is greatly impeded, owing to the obstruction to navigation by ice in our harbor.

INDIAN CORN—We had a heavy market for mixed for a day or two subsequent to my last, and prices slightly receded. An improvement has since been realized—the closing rates showing an improvement of 2c.@3c. on the week.

RYE—With a continued light supply, little has been done—market nominal at 90c.@92c. ⅌ 56 lbs.

PRESENTS—*To London. Flour* 2s. 10½d.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl. Liverpool. Flour 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 7d.@[illegible] ⅌ bushel. Hayre, Flour 60c.@70c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Marseilles, Flour 90c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain [illegible] @23c. ⅌ bushel. Lisbon, Flour 90c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain [illegible] 20c. ⅌ bushel. Cadiz, Flour $1 ⅌ bbl.; Grain [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Santander, Flour $1; Grain 24c.@25c.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

COTTON sales to-day, 1,100 bales, at unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, [illegible] Reading Railroad, 42; Long Island Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 35½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—Mr. [illegible] L. Bray and 3 children, W. A. Bray, Dr. Mitchill, [illegible] N. R. A. Swain, R. Taylor, Edward Flint, Judge Baker, Capt. Harris, Capt. Floyd Jones, U. S. A., Dr. Milhau, S. A., Wm. Keyes and lady, 3 children and servant, [illegible] F. Adams, Mrs. Buckley, A. H. May, D. W. Hull, [illegible] Clute, Mr. Hess, lady and 3 children, W. H. Stevens, [illegible] Steinhart, W. W. Ward, Mrs. Washington and 2 children, Mrs. E. Briggs, M. McCreight, H. Corlett, S. Whitcomb, W. D. Hall, R. M. Barstow, Chas. J. Warner, A. [illegible] mier, J. Neuchauder, J. Henecke, M. Gallagher and [illegible] 3 children and servant, M. Andrews and lady, N. Parker, Rev. M. Butler, Mrs. Hallowell and son, M. Dennison, [illegible] Corvine, (bacgage master,) Miss Metcalf, Master Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, C. H. Dutaro, G. N. Williams, Chas. Williams, A. Hartze, A. E. Snyder, A. Joseph, A. [illegible] maker, E. Opdyke, R. L. Ritchie, V. Ritchie, J. N. [illegible] choce, Mrs. Kossm and daughter, A. P. Skinner, M. [illegible] den, lady and child, S. Carranza and lady, H. Cook, [illegible] B. Myers, F. Flandere, C. Flandere, Mrs. A. H. Dennis, [illegible] S. H. Collins, M. L. Thomas, E. Hoopes, G. F. Sperry, [illegible] Hersed, S. Franssum, H. T. Trame, A. S. Boyd, J. Kelly, Mrs. N. H. Clark, H. Hastings, F. W. Sherwood, [illegible] Mackin, F. Grosier, C. Wheelock, A. R. Case, W. C. [illegible] P. Hare, J. Cook, lady and 6 children, C. Smith and lady, [illegible] M. J. Curran, M. McIlvain, M. Marechal, J. C. Bates, [illegible] S. Libby, J. H. Townsend, M. Rodriguez, M. Harris, and others in cabin.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans—[illegible] *Havana*—From New-Orleans—J. Latham, E. S. Pratt, W. Simmons, S. S. Barnes, Chas. Andrews, Thos. Ward. From Havana—Samuel Smith, (mail agent.) [illegible] and, A. de Jean, A. M. Muller, J. J. Vannerdis, [illegible] and child, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Capt. [illegible] and E. Ellis, J. P. McIlraith, Robert Tuple, Mrs. R. Tuple, E. H. Gardner, Thomas Owens.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mrs. N. Lloyd, Miss L. Post, Miss J. Orcutt, Mrs. Blake, Capt. S. C. Tucker, W. Eves, A. Carll, C. Grindley, James Keiso, J. Harbeson, Mr. Willig, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—J. R. Wright, Mrs. H. E. Stoletsury, and 2 children, Dr. Cook, E. M. Wilson, Mr. Palmer, R. F. Pierce, S. A. Holt, J. T. Banks and lady, H. H. Stoddard, Lieut. E. C. Hyde, W. E. Plumb, Zach. Mewshom, H. P. Clark, and 39 in the steerage.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Dr. Range, A. Guerra.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22| Sun sets..... 4 35| Moon rises. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 3 55| Gov. Island.11 40| Hell Gate. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Ship J. A. Westervelt, Austin, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich. Barks Elise Rubke, (Rus.) Boysen, London, E. Kanz. Rosario, Rosario, Port-au-Prince, Holker & Mohlmann. Hilda, (Br.) Evans, Bristol, Funch, H. & H. W. Meyer. Thomas Curtis, Edwards, Sagua la Grande, Russell & Vining.

Brigs Favorite Lass, (Br.) Burnell, St. Johns, Boome & Dinsdale; Jane Sprout, (Br.) Stanger, Gambia, J. A. Machado; Sutton, Joy, Havana, Bostock & Benjamin; Lucretia, Walters, Cardenas, G. L. Coit & Peters.

Schooners W. H. Gilliland, Erickson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; R. S. Johnston, Watson, Newbern, N. C., J. E. Johnson & Co.; Amanda, Davis, W. W. Baker; L. Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Arrived.

Steamship Ericsson, Lawlor, Liverpool Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co. Experienced heavy gales from W. all the passage; been 9 ds. W. of the Banks.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans Jan. [illegible] and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. [illegible] Roberts, 8th, lat. 36 46, lon. 70 0, saw a dismasted sloop with mark J. E. Williams, 16th, lat. 39 12, lon. 72 48, saw brig Enoch Train, and a bark show